



PROCEEDINGS

The Philippine Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival

Provincial Governance Moving Ahead in Coastal Resource Management

20-21 February 2002
Marriott Hotel, Cebu City, Philippines



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"Provincial Governance Moving Ahead In Coastal Resource Management"

2002

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summary



1. Getafe representatives receive a symbolic check representing seed money for DENR Livelihood Assistance Special Project (In photo, from left: PO representative Dioscoro Canlubo, Getafe (Bohol) Mayor Teresa Camacho, DENR Assistant Secretary Raymond Mendoza, USAID Deputy Chief of the Office of Environmental Management Laurie de Freese, DENR Secretary Heherson T. Alvarez, and DENR-7 Regional Executive Director Augustus Momongan)

2. Signing of DENR Administrative Order No. 2002-08 creating the Coastal Marine and Management Office (CMMO). Standing from left: DENR Assistant Secretary Raymond Mendoza, USAID Deputy Chief of the Office of Environmental Management Laurie de Freese, DENR Secretary Heherson T. Alvarez, DA Undersecretary Cesar Drlon, DENR-CEP Director Flor Barangan (partially hidden), Romblon Governor Eleandro Madrona, DENR-7 Regional Executive Director Augustus Momongan, a mayor from Romblon, and Romblon (Lone) Rep. Perpetuo Ylagan. Seated from left: Davao del Norte Governor and LPP President Rodolfo del Rosario, Davao Oriental Governor Elena Palma-Gil, Antique Governor Salvacion Perez, and LMP-Bohol President and Dimiao (Bohol) Mayor Sylvia Adame

3. Hagonoy (Davao del Sur) Mayor Jose Superales (left) and Inabanga (Bohol) Mayor Josephine Jumamoy each receive a certificate signifying their municipalities' achievement of Level 1 benchmarks of performance in CRM and a GPS unit donated by BFAR-7

Provincial governments play a crucial role in promoting coastal resource management (CRM) as a basic service of local governments to coastal communities in the Philippines. To showcase this role and recognize provincial 'champions' in CRM, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP), with support from the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) of DENR funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), organized the Philippine Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival held last 20-21 February 2002 in Cebu City, Philippines.

Focusing on the theme "Provincial Governance Moving Ahead in Coastal Resource Management", four main events highlighted the Festival:

1. The signing of DENR Administrative Order creating the Coastal and Marine Management Office
2. Presentations by CRMP's Learning Area provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Davao del Sur, Negros Oriental, Palawan, and Sarangani) and Special Expansion Area province (Masbate) of their program for coastal resource management
3. Exhibits showcasing the participating provinces' CRM programs
4. Awarding of CRM certification to two municipalities that have achieved Level 1 benchmarks of performance in CRM

The Festival was participated in by the following provinces that have taken the responsibility to lead, coordinate or support CRM efforts in the municipalities and component cities under their jurisdiction:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Antique | 9. Negros Oriental |
| 2. Bohol | 10. Palawan |
| 3. Cebu | 11. Romblon |
| 4. Compostela Valley | 12. Sarangani |
| 5. Davao del Norte | 13. Siquijor |
| 6. Davao del Sur | 14. Sultan Kudarat |
| 7. Davao Oriental | 15. Surigao del Norte |
| 8. Masbate | 16. Surigao del Sur |

Presentations featured the seven Learning Area and Expansion provinces of CRMP, namely, Bohol, Cebu, Davao del Sur, Masbate, Negros Oriental, Palawan, and Sarangani. These provinces have provided working models of provincial CRM programs focused on developing and strengthening the capacity of municipal local government units (LGUs) and communities in CRM. The following “CRM best practices” were highlighted:

- Development of a provincial framework to guide municipal and city LGUs in the implementation of CRM plans and programs;
- Adoption of a strong legal framework to provide institutional mechanisms at the provincial level and provide strategic technical assistance to municipalities and cities in key aspects of CRM, such as law enforcement, database management, planning, education and training;
- Demonstration of political will, through the allocation of resources for and prioritization of CRM at the provincial level;
- Promotion of inter-agency collaboration and partnerships, with the province serving as “hub” for CRM initiatives, technical assistance and information management;
- Adoption of policies and development strategies promoting economic activities that proceed from a resource management framework, such as ecotourism; and
- Integration of monitoring and evaluation in all program plans and implementation strategies, with the province taking a facilitative role.

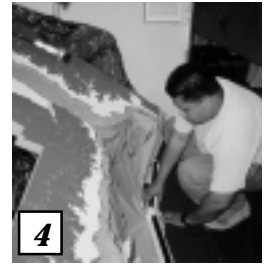
While underscoring their achievements, participants also pointed out the constraints they faced in the implementation of their CRM programs. They cited funding and the perceived lack of coordination between national government agencies and LGUs as a major concern, and pointed out that externally assisted projects often do not take advantage of the strategic role of provinces as a channel for technical assistance and other services to municipal and city LGUs.

Each of the seven presenter-provinces were given the Blue Heart Award, a special award created for the Festival to recognize their efforts at institutionalizing CRM in provincial governance.

The following recommendations were also presented:

- Convene a Conference of Coastal Provinces. League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP) President Governor Rodolfo Del Rosario of Davao del Norte said he would encourage the governors of all 65 coastal provinces in the country to participate.
- Call on the LPP to adopt a resolution supporting a proposal to amend the Local Government Code so that municipal waters can be factored in the computation of the internal revenue allotment.
- Encourage LGUs to set up a fund from which they can draw counterpart funding or equity for externally assisted CRM projects.
- Call on Congress to set up and legislate a CRM fund.

The Festival also served as venue for the signing of the DENR Administrative Order (DAO) creating the Coastal and Marine Management Office of the DENR, which will be tasked to coordinate with all national government CRM programs and provide technical assistance services to LGUs. DENR Secretary Heherson T. Alvarez, keynote speaker, signed the DAO.



4. Sarangani: *Best Booth Awardee, First Prize*
5. Davao del Sur: *Best Booth Awardee, Second Prize*
6. Masbate: *Best Booth Awardee, Third Prize*
7. Cebu
8. Bohol
9. Romblon



Also signed during the Festival was the Statement of Support by DENR, the Province of Bohol, the Municipality of Getafe (Bohol), and proponent people's organization for the DENR Community Livelihood Assistance Project to be implemented in Getafe, Bohol. A symbolic check representing Php150,000 was presented by DENR Secretary Heherson T. Alvarez to Getafe Mayor Teresa Camacho. The check represents the initial seed money (out of a total project funding of Php250,000) for seaweed farming, mangrove planting, collection and selling of propagules, and ecotourism.



Another highlight of the Festival was the awarding of CRM Certification to the municipalities of Inabanga, Bohol and Hagonoy, Davao del Sur. Inabanga and Hagonoy are the first two municipalities in the Philippines to be certified as having achieved Level 1 benchmarks of performance in CRM by Regional CRM Certification Committees composed of multisectoral and multi-institutional representatives. Level 1 certification is given to LGUs that have accomplished the following benchmarks: multi-year CRM drafted, municipal fisheries and aquatic resources management council formed and active, baseline assessment conducted, annual CRM budget allocated, shoreline management planned, and planned CRM interventions initiated.



Twelve provinces – Antique, Bohol, Cebu, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Masbate, Negros Oriental, Palawan, Romblon, Sarangani, Siquijor, and Surigao del Sur – participated in the Exhibit, where Sarangani, Davao del Sur, and Masbate took the Best Booth Awards.



Among other dignitaries who attended the two-day event were Agriculture Undersecretary Cesar Drilon Jr., Interior and Local Government Undersecretary Marius Corpus, USAID Deputy Mission Director Frank Donovan, USAID Office of Environmental Management Deputy Chief Laurie de Freese, DENR and Department of Agriculture regional directors, vice governors, Provincial Board members and mayors.



Ten governors graced the event:

1. Salvacion Perez, Antique
2. Erico Aumentado, Bohol
3. Reynerio Llanos, Davao del Sur
4. Rodolfo del Rosario, Davao del Norte
5. Elena Palma-Gil, Davao Oriental
6. Antonio T. Kho, Masbate
7. George Arnaiz, Negros Oriental
8. Mario Joel T. Reyes, Palawan
9. Eleandro Madrona Romblon
10. Miguel Escobar, Sarangani



The provinces of Cebu, Siquijor, Sultan Kudarat, Surigao del Norte, and Surigao del Sur were also represented. The complete list of participants is included in this report as Annex A.

10. Surigao del Norte
11. Palawan
12. Davao Oriental
13. Negros Oriental
14. Siquijor
15. Antique

program

20 February

Theme: Sharing CRM programs, products and services

MORNING

Arrival of Participants

AFTERNOON

Registration

Set-up of exhibits by each province

EVENING

5:00 p.m. Opening Program

Welcome Remarks

Hon. Augustus Momongan

*Regional Executive Director;
DENR Region 7*

Opening Remarks

Hon. Rodolfo P. Del Rosario

*Governor, Davao del Norte
President, League of Provinces in the
Philippines*

Background and rationale

Dir. Florendo B. Barangan

CEP National Coordinator, DENR

Message from USAID

Laurie de Freese

*Deputy Chief, Office of
Environmental Management*

Inspirational Message

Hon. Cesar Drilon

*Undersecretary, Department of
Agriculture*

Keynote Message

Hon. Heherson T. Alvarez

Secretary, DENR

Signing of Statement of Support for DENR Community Livelihood Assistance Project, Getafe, Bohol – **Hon. Heherson T. Alvarez**, Secretary, DENR; **Hon. Erico B. Aumentado**, Governor, Bohol; **Hon. Teresa Camacho**, Mayor, Getafe, Bohol; and **Mr. Dioscoro Canlubog III**, PO representative

Signing of DENR Administrative Order No. 2002-08 creating the Coastal Marine and Management Office (CMMO) and launching of CMMO – **Hon. Heherson T. Alvarez**, Secretary, DENR and all participating Governors
Launching of Exhibits

Cocktails and Socials

21 February

Theme: Modeling the way with CRM best practices

MORNING

8:00 - 8:15 Overview of the Activity and Mechanics of Thematic Presentation

8:15 - 8:30 CRM as a basic service of local government

Dir. Florendo B. Barangan

CEP National Coordinator, DENR

Plenary presentation of CRM best practices

8:30 – 8:50 **Hon. Reynerio E. Llanos** *Governor, Davao del Sur*

Strengthening CRM implementation at the provincial level through inter-agency partnership and collaboration (Presented by **Dulcesima Padillo**, OIC-Environment and Natural Resource Office, Davao del Sur)

Hon. Antonio T. Kho

Governor, Masbate

Political will in action: The formulation of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code

Hon. Erico B. Aumentado

Governor, Bohol

Province-wide CRM technical assistance focused on coastal law enforcement

Hon. Miguel D. Escobar

Governor, Sarangani

Developing a management framework for a large bay ecosystem (presented by **Perla Maglinte**, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, Sarangani)

Hon. Pablo P. Garcia

Governor, Cebu

Responding to municipal-level CRM initiatives through effective collaborative action (presented by **Adolfo Quiroga**, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, Cebu)

Hon. Mario Joel T. Reyes

Governor, Palawan

Sustaining coastal resource management through coastal tourism (presented by **Nelson Salvador**, *Provincial Agriculturist*)

Hon. George P. Arnaiz

Governor, Negros Oriental

Strengthening municipal/city participatory monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs (presented by **Jose Baldado**, *Vice Governor, Negros Oriental*)

LUNCH

AFTERNOON

1:00 – 3:00 Future Perspective: Emerging Issues and Themes for CRM in the Philippines

Dr. Alan T. White

Deputy Chief of Party, CRMP

Reaction

Hon. Salvacion Perez, *Governor, Antique*

Hon. Elena Palma-Gil, *Governor, Davao Oriental*

Hon. Perpetuo Ylagan, *Representative, Lone District of Romblon*

Hon. Eleandro Madrona, *Governor, Romblon*

Hon. Julius Caesar Herrera, *Vice Governor, Bohol/President, League of Vice Governors of the Philippines*

Response

Dir. Jeremias Dolino, *Regional Executive Director, DENR-11*

Dir. Roberto Abejero, *Director, DILG-7*

Dir. Corazon Corrales, *Regional Director, DA-BFAR-7*

3:00 – 3:30 Open Forum

3:30 – 4:30 Synthesis

Hon. Rodolfo P. Del Rosario

Governor, Davao del Norte

President, League of Provinces in the Philippines

Message

Mr. Frank Donovan

Deputy Director, United States Agency for International Development

Recognition Awards

■ **CRM Certification**

Municipality of Inabanga, Bohol (presented to **Hon. Josephine Jumamoy**, Mayor, Inabanga, Bohol)

Municipality of Hagonoy, Davao del Sur (presented to **Hon. Jose Superales**, Mayor, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur)

■ **Best Booths**

First Prize: Sarangani (presented to **Hon. Miguel D. Escobar**, Governor, Sarangani)

Second Prize: Davao del Sur (presented to **Hon. Reynerio E. Llanos**, Governor, Davao del Sur)

Third Prize: Masbate (presented to **Hon. Antonio T. Kho**, Governor, Masbate)

- **Certificate of Appreciation**
(All participating provinces)
- **Blue Heart Awards**
Presented to:
Palawan – in recognition of its excellent sustainable coastal tourism program that supports coastal resource management as a basic service of the local government to coastal communities
Negros Oriental – in recognition of its outstanding contribution to strengthening local government capabilities in participatory monitoring and evaluation of coastal management plans and programs
Sarangani – in recognition of its exceptional achievement in the development of a management framework for a large bay ecosystem
Davao del Sur – in recognition of its singular success in building inter-agency partnerships and collaboration in support of coastal resource management
Bohol – in recognition of its remarkable effort in enforcing coastal laws and instituting a province-wide integrated technical assistance delivery mechanism to support local government initiatives in coastal resource management
Cebu – in recognition of its positive response to the grassroots clamor for concrete technical assistance programs that address the province's complex coastal development and protection issues
Masbate – in recognition of its outstanding achievement in formulating its provincial environment code through a broad-based, participatory process and instituting meaningful policies to sustain local initiatives in coastal resource management

Inspirational Message

Hon. Jose D. Lina, Jr.

Secretary, DILG (delivered by **Hon. Marius Corpus,**
Undersecretary, DILG)

Closing Remarks

Dr. Catherine A. Courtney

Chief of Party, CRMP

messages

keynote message



BALIKATAN FOR FOOD SECURITY **Provincial Governance Moving Ahead in CRM** **By Heherson T. Alvarez**

*Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival, Cebu City,
20 February 2002*

I would like to thank all of you for participating in this provincial coastal resource management festival. I understand there are sixteen provinces represented here: Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor, Negros Oriental, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Masbate, Romblon, Antique, Sarangani, Compostela Valley, Sultan Kudarat, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and Palawan.

There are several reasons why the organizers of this gathering have called this a festival rather than a simple conference. A festival tells us something about our culture, our way of life as a people. It tells us something about our history. It gives an indication of who we are, where we are today, and perhaps, where we might be in the future.

A festival is also a time for celebration, and indeed, I must say that where we are today calls for a celebration.

At the national level, investor confidence has returned. Our economy is one of the best performing in Southeast Asia. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's early support for the US-led war against international terrorism has generated significant gains for our country.

The Philippine military is undergoing on-the-job training with American forces in Mindanao. Cebu City is an important logistical hub of this joint activity. Balikatan 02-1 will help improve the capability of our Armed Forces to fight the terrorists in our midst. The coming of the Americans has provided a sense of security to the people of Mindanao, who have had enough of terrorism. Many Mindanaoans have suffered from the decline of economic activity due to the spate of kidnappings. Even Cebu has not been spared. Tourism in Cebu was hit badly. But I understand that more tourists are beginning to return to this beautiful city.

There is another Filipino and American joint activity that has been going on for quite some time now. Like the Balikatan, it is a shoulder-to-shoulder joint

exercise that has contributed to what I would say is a more important part of our national security – food.

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has been a strong and active partner of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in promoting coastal resource management. And I would like to use this occasion to thank the USAID, represented here by Ms. Laurie de Freese, deputy chief of the Office of Environmental Management, for the US government's support in promoting food security in the Philippines.

USAID has been an important partner of local governments in improving the capability of our municipalities and provinces to manage their coastal resources in a sustainable manner. This event is another manifestation of this “Balikatan” for food security.

This is the first inter-provincial sharing session of coastal resource management sponsored by the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP)-DENR, and the League of Provinces of the Philippines. It is an activity funded by the USAID.

This partnership between the national government, USAID and local government units has transformed the way our local officials manage their coastal resources. Mayors and governors used to view development from the standpoint of resource extraction.

This is no longer the case.

Instead, more and more local government units and coastal communities are looking at sustainable development from the point of view of management, conservation and protection of the ecosystem that nourishes these resources. And this symbolizes a higher level of maturity in local governance.

Provincial governments have assumed “big brother” roles for city and municipal LGUs in the field of capacity-building, leveraging for funds, and fostering inter-governmental partnerships at various levels.

ROLE OF THE PROVINCE IN CRM

Provinces are important links in the goal of sustainable coastal resource management. Out of 79 provinces, 65 are coastal provinces.

In recent years, the trend shows that provincial governments are taking a more active role in promoting coastal resource management. They have been providing technical and logistical support to coastal municipalities.

Provinces are proving to be more effective agents in promoting certain tasks such as:

- Harmonizing local policies
- Installing information management systems
- Fostering inter-municipal collaborations, and
- Monitoring and evaluation of local programs

Allow me to give some examples:

1. Governor Pablo Garcia of Cebu and Governor Reynerio Llanos of Davao del Sur have been good examples of how the provincial government can serve as a catalyst in forging inter-agency partnerships. These partnerships are critical in sustaining coastal management programs in the province.
2. Governor Erico Aumentado has focused his attention on protecting the rich and diverse resources of Bohol waters by strengthening his coastal law enforcement program.
3. Governor Antonio Kho of Masbate, following Bohol's lessons on establishing a provincial environment office, recently passed a provincial environment code. The Code serves as the overarching framework for his province's environmental programs.
4. In Sarangani, Governor Miguel Escobar has been effectively managing large bay ecosystems through the broad-based support of stakeholders.
5. In Negros Oriental, Governor George Arnaiz has been monitoring and evaluating provincial programs using the best available research instruments to further improve environmental programs.
6. In Palawan, Governor Joel Reyes has an ecotourism program that was working well until the Abu Sayyaf destroyed the island's image by taking hostages from Dos Palmas

DENR'S RESPONSE TO THE NEW PARADIGMS IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE

When I assumed office last March, I knew how important coastal resources were in promoting food security and reducing poverty. As a two-term senator who headed the committee on environment for many years, I knew that urgent steps had to be taken to reverse the trends of overfishing and environmental degradation of coastal resources.

Thus, two months after assuming my post, I signed DENR Administrative Order No. 17, the Guidelines for the delineation or delimitation of municipal waters. This Department Order was the product of a two-year intensive study by DENR technical and policy experts.

DAO 17 is a technical procedure by which a municipality can draw its boundaries for the purpose of management, taxation, and eventually for inclusion as part of its municipal territory. If a proposed amendment to the Local Government Code prospers, the larger boundary will affect the computation of the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) of each coastal municipality.

DAO 17 reinforces the Local Government Code and the Fisheries Code of 1991. The Local Government Code of 1991 expands the area of municipal waters from 7 kilometers to 15 kilometers. In the Fisheries Code, the definition of municipal waters includes a 15-kilometer line from the coastline.

Both laws define a 15-kilometer stretch that is placed under the control of LGUs. They give municipalities the authority and responsibility to protect their municipal waters.

The Fisheries Code gave 15 kms of municipal waters for use of marginal fishermen. However, since no delineation of boundaries was ever achieved, the same 15 kms are shared with large commercial fishing operators to the prejudice of municipal fisherfolk.

DAO 17 gives each LGU the instrument to measure and mark 15-km from its coastline so that it can establish clear jurisdiction. And it gives LGUs the opportunity to exercise better management interventions.

I signed DAO 17 on the basis of legal soundness, technical feasibility and socio-economic viability. DAO 17 was endorsed by 832 municipalities, over a hundred NGOs and POs, and the League of Vice Governors and League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

DAO 17 will benefit at least 1 million municipal fisherfolk who have suffered the most from coastal resources degradation and illegal encroachment by commercial fishing vessels.

I am happy to learn that although provincial governments do not have provincial waters, they have taken a keen interest in DAO 17. This is clearly reflected in the activities being undertaken in Antique, Masbate, and Surigao implementing DAO 17.

The office of Governor Kho facilitated and funded the delineation of the municipal waters of Masbate. Governor Sally Zaldivar Perez of Antique and Governor Lyndon Barbers of Surigao del Sur convened their coastal municipalities and delineated their waters using DAO 17. This was done with the help of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

DAO 17 is a major step forward in changing the open access regime in the country, one of the major causes of overfishing and coastal resources degradation.

With DAO 17, it can no longer be said that DENR is neglecting the so-called blue sector. It symbolizes a much higher priority given by the Macapagal-Arroyo administration to food security through coastal resources management.

DA-DENR COMPLEMENTATION

Aside from DAO 17, there is also another landmark in the history of coastal management of the Philippines, and it is an outcome of this Festival. After more than three decades of coastal resources management implementation, a national policy framework on coastal management will be established.

In the past, coastal resources management was always being tossed over by the DENR and the DA. When the issue is fisheries resources, it is referred to the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR). But when the issue is the ecosystem and habitat that support these resources, it is referred to the DENR.

Mangroves, for instance, is a forestry resource that falls under DENR's jurisdiction. But since mangroves grow on water and at times inhabited by fish species, they are also the concern of DA-BFAR.

This lack of synergy ends tonight.

A Department Administrative Order that will provide links between the two departments will soon be signed. A new office called the Coastal and Marine Management Office or CMMO is going to be established.

It is our hope that this new office will provide the mechanism by which the DENR will be able to respond to the needs of coastal LGUs. It will also establish a cooperative mechanism with other agencies such as DA-BFAR that can maximize the delivery of services to local government units.

With this new office, the DENR and DA-BFAR will be moving in the same direction. There will be synergy and complementation. Both agencies will be able to see both fisheries resources and the ecosystem that supports them as a whole rather than two separate concerns.

CONCLUSION

We have seen and experienced where we were in our fisheries sector. It was a picture of degradation, poverty and despair.

With the help of USAID, we have moved many steps forward in implementing sustainable development of our coastal resources.

Today, as a result of our “Balikatan” for coastal resources management, we see a future of sustainable development, prosperity and hope in the fisheries sector.

inspirational message



By Hon. Cesar Drilon, Jr.

Undersecretary, Department of Agriculture

Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival, Cebu City, 20

February 2002

One of the more concrete manifestations of problems in the coastal areas has been the decline in municipal fisheries production in the last five to six years. Coastal Resources Management or CRM is a proven approach in ensuring the sustained productivity of our coastal resources. Consequently, it serves as the main backdrop for initiatives designed to address concerns on the well being of people residing in the coastal areas of our country. The Philippines has been tagged as one of the pioneers in community-based coastal resources management. We have enjoyed a number of successes and have been provided with an extensive range of experiences and lessons learned in CRM over the years. These experiences in CRM implementation is the very foundation of our on-going and future initiatives. Such initiatives have provided our implementers with the skill, the confidence and the capability to move towards the application of this approach to cover larger portions of our country.

We at the Department of Agriculture (DA) believe that at this stage, efforts should now be focused not only on spreading the application of CRM throughout the country but also on how we can sustain and institutionalize this approach. On both areas of focus, it is the local communities, comprised of people residing in the coastal areas and our local government units, that actually play the most critical of roles in CRM. A parallel initiative under the DA, the Fisheries Resource Management Project (FRMP), is currently being implemented in several parts of the country, recognizing this role played by the LGUs. FRMP was conceptualized and designed identifying the LGUs as the main partners in CRM implementation.

We emphasize the word “primary” as far as working arrangements are concerned because we also recognize that such arrangements are by far still in their juvenile stages. There are still a number of specifics that we collectively have to address with reference to how we institutionalize CRM. We understand that we need to adjust our traditional priorities, how we perceive concerns in the coastal areas, and how we deal with these concerns. We earlier took note of our experiences. We now take note of the time, effort and support our provincial leaders are providing in this our common endeavor. Your very presence in this festival is sufficient proof that we can achieve our goals in CRM. We will sustain the productivity of our coastal resources. We will be in a better position to look after the well being of our fisherfolk. And we are confident that we can sustain and institutionalize CRM in this country.

inspirational message



Delivered by Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Undersecretary Marius Corpus for DILG Secretary Jose D. Lina, Jr.

Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival, Cebu City, 20 February 2002

In behalf of the Hon. Secretary Jose D. Lina Jr. and the DILG family, I convey my warmest congratulations and greetings to the League of Provinces of the Philippines, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Coastal Resource Management Project for the rousing success of this Provincial Coastal Resource Management Festival.

For two straight days, our local chief executives, notably the provincial governors, as well as the people who took part in this fair, again confronted, reflected and discussed courses of action on the state of the country's coastal resources. The reality is that such resources continue to be depleted, and if we don't take collective action now, the generations who will come after us may not be able to enjoy the abundance and wealth of our marine and coastal resources.

We no longer need to back up this apprehension with statistics, as right now we already feel the effects of our dwindling coastal and marine resources caused by man-made disasters resulting from the use of illegal methods of fishing and exploitation of marine resources.

I am particularly elated by the fact that our provincial governors are now taking the lead in protecting and maintaining their respective coastal resources. Indeed, if there is one particular group of local chief executives which should stand up and take the cudgels for the environment, it is the more than 70 provincial governors of the country.

In fact, Section 465 (3, v) of the Local Government Code of 1991 empowers the provincial governor to "adopt adequate measures to safeguard and conserve land, mineral, marine, forest and other resources of the province, in coordination with the mayors of component cities and municipalities."

Similarly, the Code's general welfare clause (Section 16) calls on local government units to "enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology."

It is therefore heartening to note that our provincial governors and other local chief executives now occupy the forefront of the government's efforts to protect and sustain the country's precious environmental resources, particularly marine and coastal resources.

The theme of this gathering "Provincial Governance Moving Ahead in Coastal Resource Management" articulates both the strides made by our provinces to include in their platform of government the care, protection and sustainable development of our coastal resources, as well as the new challenges they need to face and address in the area of coastal resource management.

There are at least four methodologies our provincial governments may use to ensure the success of their environmental and ecological protection plans and programs.

The first is the passage of local legislation supporting and/or strengthening national government initiatives relative to coastal resource management. I understand the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has numerous plans and programs that require the support and participation of local government units nationwide.

The LGUs can therefore help the DENR and the national government in realizing these environmental plans and programs by crafting local legislation and other measures that will greatly complement such programs. In this, we advocate a national and local government partnership to get the job done and make an impact in the overall crusade for environmental protection.

The second is helping the government in the strict enforcement of environmental laws to prevent unscrupulous individuals and groups from exploiting and prostituting our coastal and other environmental resources. Observers often note that we are soft in the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. We, therefore, need to show political will and determination in enforcing environmental laws to arrest the depletion of our environmental resources, some of which are irreplaceable and would require thousands if not millions of years to replace.

The third is to step up our information dissemination campaign to rouse the consciousness and awareness of our constituents on the need to take part in caring for and protecting our coastal and marine resources. Many of them may still not be aware of the true state of our environmental resources, and they are the ones that we need to tap and empower to help our local governments in our environmental and ecological crusade.

The fourth tack, which is harnessing people's participation in coastal resource protection, will come in easily once we succeed in describing to them the real state of the local environmental resources. In the final analysis, people's participation is important if not downright crucial in our efforts to protect and manage our coastal resources.

I am highly confident that our provincial governors, especially the ones taking part in this festival, are either applying these methods now or are on the way to implementing them to effect a more efficient management of their coastal and other environmental resources.

At this juncture then, allow me to congratulate the LGU-recipients of the Blue Heart Awards for their remarkable achievements in institutionalizing coastal resource management in provincial governance. May you serve as inspiration to other provinces and communities to effectively manage their coastal and other resources.

Let me end this speech by quoting Lawrence Durrell, who once said, "We are the children of our landscape." Hence, let us collectively work to protect, preserve and maintain such landscape for our benefit as well as the future generations who will inherit such landscape from us.

presentations



CRM as a basic service of local government

Dir. Florendo B. Barangan

CEP National Coordinator, Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The Coastal Resource Management Project

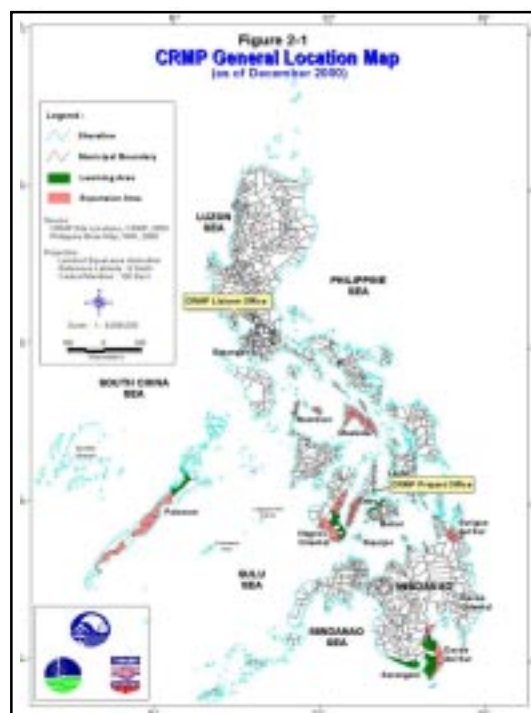
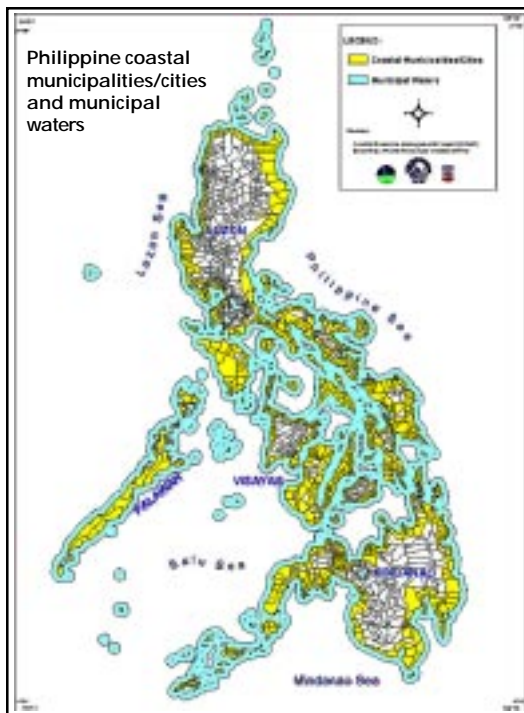
Mission: To catalyze coastal resource management to a threshold that will expand nationwide and be sustainable beyond the life of the project.

Two-track approach:

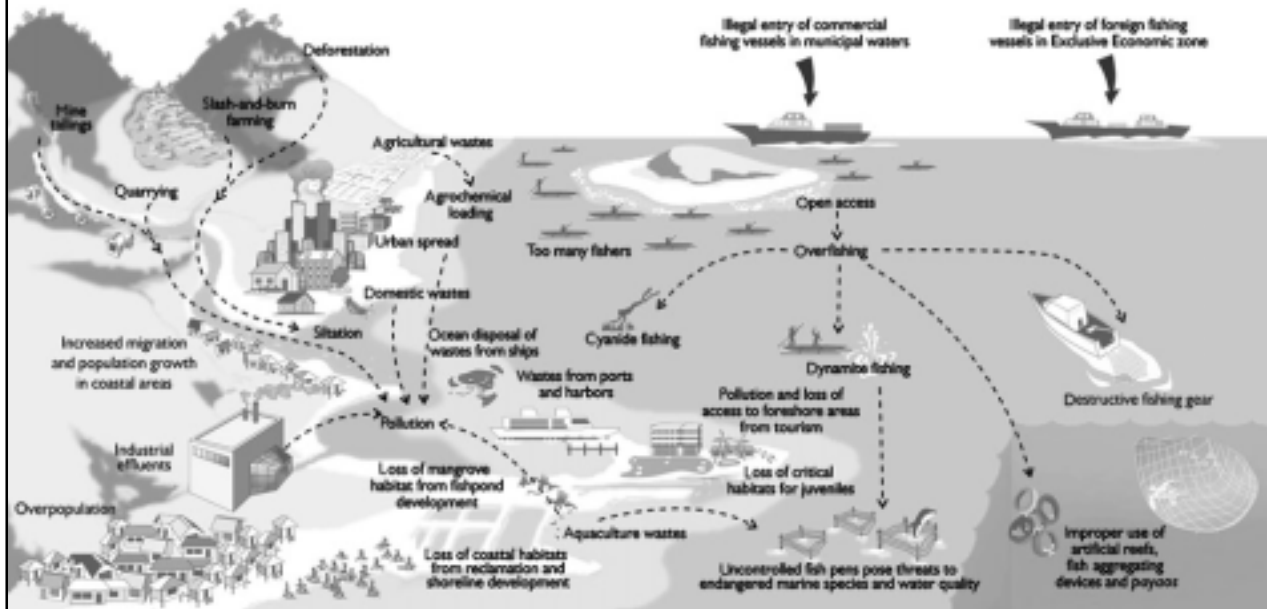
- Establish coastal resource management on national and local agendas
- Build the institutional competence of local government to deliver coastal resource management as a basic service

CRMP area of influence

- Technical assistance to over 40 core municipalities, and 6 provinces and to 60 expansion municipalities and 10 provinces
- Information outreach and guidance to over 400 coastal municipalities



Human impacts on Philippine coastal environments



What needs to be done to manage coastal resources?

Three critical results needed:

- Reduce fishing pressure
- Stop illegal and destructive fishing practices
- Protect critical coastal habitats

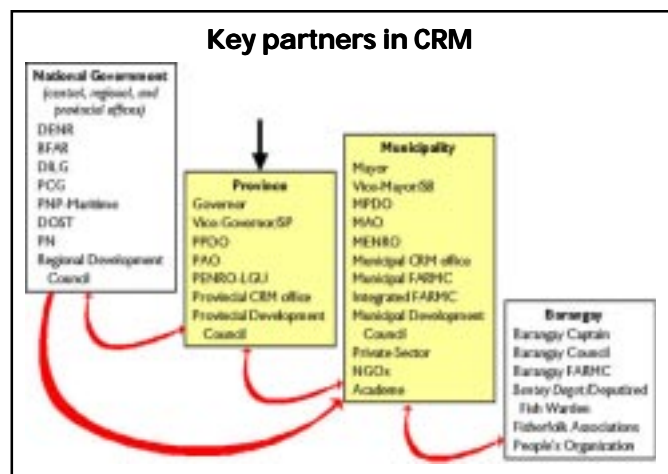
Who is responsible for managing coastal resources?

- **Local government units:** primarily responsible for managing coastal resources in municipal waters
- **National government agencies:** responsible for providing technical assistance, training, monitoring and evaluating the performance of LGUs in the delivery of basic services and the condition of coastal resources

Key partners in CRM

Special role of the province

- Provide CRM as a basic service to municipalities/cities through technical assistance, training, and information management
- Strengthen and harmonize local policies
- Evaluate and validate municipal/city CRM plans and programs
- Serve as a broker/catalyst to link projects and programs with needs of coastal municipalities/cities and promote CRM



Building local government capacity to deliver CRM as a basic service

- ✓ CRM process adapted for local government
- ✓ CRM best practices promoted
- ✓ LGUs and stakeholders trained in planning and implementing CRM

- ✓ Benchmarks developed for improved management of coastal resources
- ✓ Targeted kilometers of shoreline with improved management of coastal resources exceeded

Illustrative CRM best practices

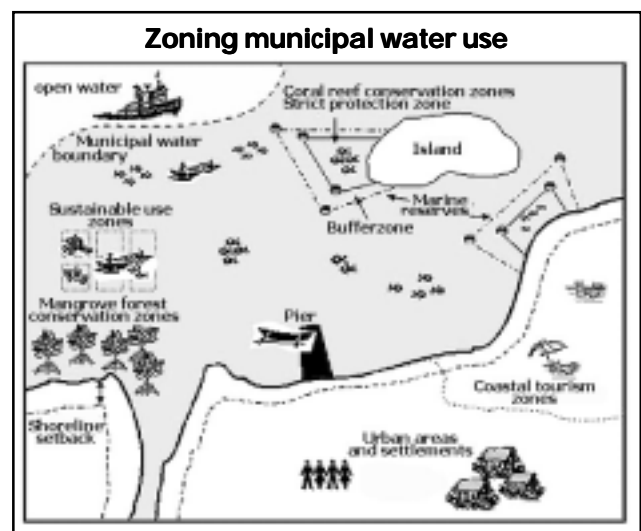
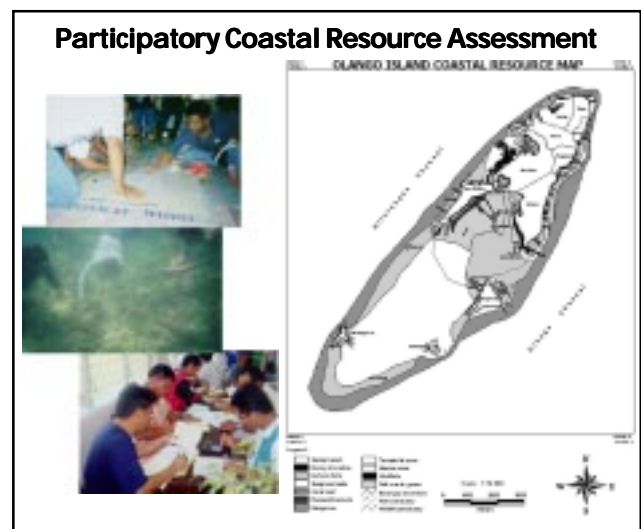
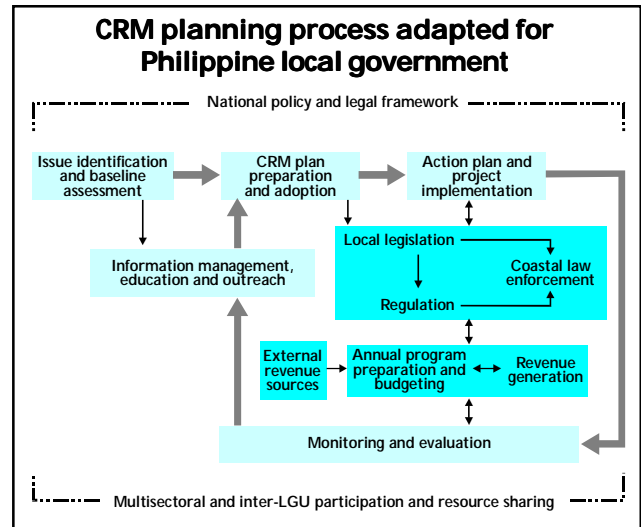
- Municipal water boundary delineation and zonation
- Local CRM legislation
- Fisheries management
- Marine protected areas
- Mangrove management
- Coastal law enforcement
- Solid waste management
- Soil and water conservation
- Land use planning and shoreline protection
- Environment-friendly enterprises
- Other open access restrictions and habitat protective measures

Coastal environment-friendly enterprise development

- Provide economic incentives for conservation of protected resources
- Integrate community-based enterprise development within the coastal resource management framework
- Olango Birds and Seascape Tour, 2x international awardee by Conservation International and British Airways

Municipal coastal database

- Designed as a planning, monitoring and evaluation tool to aid local government in developing their coastal resource management plans and programs and benchmarking performance



- Supports widespread adoption and use by local government and CRM-related agencies and projects
- To date, 500 coastal municipalities (60 % of all coastal municipalities) have entries in the MCD

Benchmarks for beginning level delivery of CRM as a basic service of local government

Every coastal municipality/city:

- Annual local government budget allocated for CRM
- CRM-related organizations established and active
- Multi-year CRM Plan drafted
- CRM best practices planned and initiated

Benchmarking LGU performance through CRM certification

CRM Level 1 (Beginning):

Acceptance of CRM as a basic service of municipal of city government with planning and field interventions initiated (*1 to 3 years*)

- Multi-year CRM drafted
- MFARMC formed and active
- Baseline assessment conducted
- Annual CRM budget allocated
- Planned CRM interventions initiated

CRM Level 2 (Intermediate):

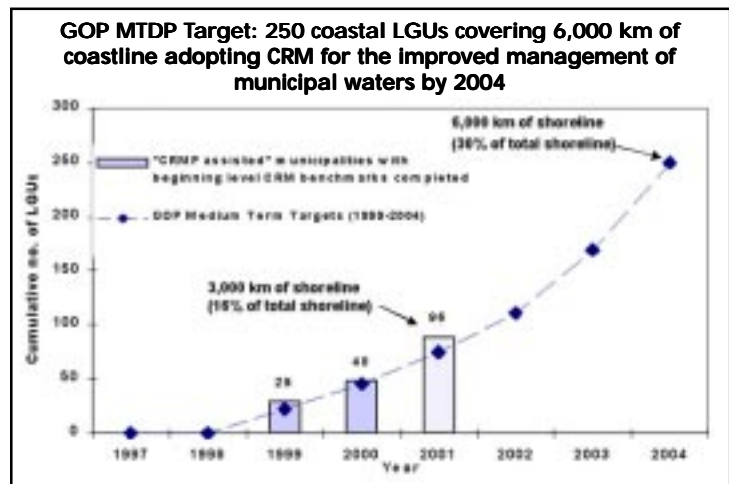
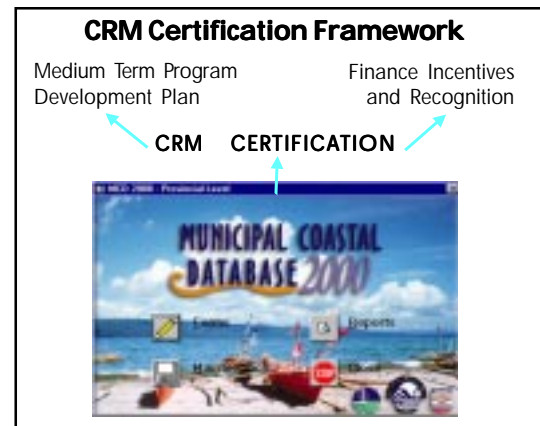
Implementation of CRM plans underway with effective integration to local governance (*2 to 5 years*)

CRM Level 3 (Advanced):

Sustained long term implementation of CRM with monitoring, measured results and positive returns (*5 years or more*)

Annual CRM monitoring and evaluation

- Establishes systematic method for annual monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs by local government and stakeholders
- Promotes self-assessment and benchmarking of local government performance in CRM
- Establishes CRM Certification System with vertical integration at provincial and regional levels



CRM best practices



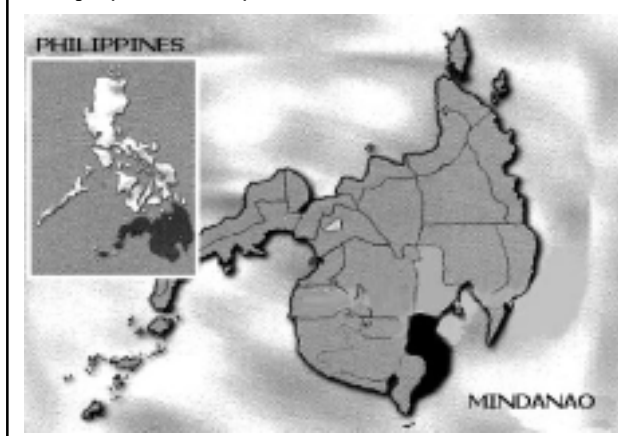
Strengthening CRM implementation at the provincial level through inter-agency partnership and collaboration

Hon. Reynerio E. Llanos

Governor, Davao del Sur

(Presented by Dulcesima Padillo, OIC-Environment and Natural Resource Office, Davao del Sur)

Geographic description



I. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Davao del Sur is located in the southeastern part of Mindanao. It is bounded by Davao City in the north, Davao Gulf in the east, Celebes Sea in the south; and Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato in the west.

The province, which was once blessed with abundant, diverse and economically productive coastal and marine resources, is now experiencing a decline in fisheries due to coastal resource degradation.

Ten (10) coastal municipalities and one city border the coast for a total of 328-kilometer shoreline. Total population as of 2000 is 758,801 of which 575,657 or 76 % live in coastal municipalities and the City of Digos. Around 13,376 fishermen largely depend on fishing as a major source of income.

Major coastal issues are classified into four categories;

1. Resource degradation
2. Socio-economic related issues and problems

Map of Davao del Sur



3. Weak legal and institutional support
4. Limited community awareness and participation

II. HISTORY OF CRM IMPLEMENTATION IN DAVAO DEL SUR

1. The Province had been exerting various efforts relative to coastal resource management (CRM) as early as 1993 through the Provincial ENRO and Fisheries Unit of the Provincial Agriculture Office; however, activities were only limited to the establishment of some mangrove nurseries, mangrove planting in a few coastal barangays, organizational strengthening of some coastal communities and law enforcement undertakings.
2. The presence of the Coastal Resource Management Project of the DENR in our province catalyzes greater partnerships and collaboration among the different government instrumentalities that have direct and implied mandates in CRM. CRM intervention in the Malalag Bay that started in 1996 covering six (6) municipalities called for the convergence of efforts of all key players in CRM.

3. Programs and project implemented

Programs	Implementing Office
A. Database Management Program	ENRO, PPDO, FU
B. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Program	ENRO, FU
C. Training and Development Program	ENRO, FU, Tourism
D. Project Development and Management Program	FU, PPDO, Tourism
E. Institutional Development Support Program	ENRO, FU

Other cooperating offices/ entities: Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management (DENR-SMICZMP), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Fisheries Resource Management Project (FRMP), Maritime Group, Coast Guard, Municipal Local Government Units (MLGUs), Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs), Deputy Fish Warden (DFW), Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (FARMC), PCO and Non-Government Organization (NGO)

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF CRM INTER-AGENCY PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

To forge greater partnership and collaboration we developed an inter-agency coordinating structure. The Provincial CRM Council has been in effect through the issuance of an Executive Order No. 21-99 and chaired by the Provincial Governor. The Provincial ENRO is identified as the lead CRM office through Executive Order No. 06.

Other Institutional Mechanisms also include:

- a. The creation of the CRM Technical Working Group that holds monthly regular meeting;
- b. The establishment of CRM Certification Committee through EO # 33; and
- c. The creation of the Provincial Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force (PANIF-TF) through 10-01.

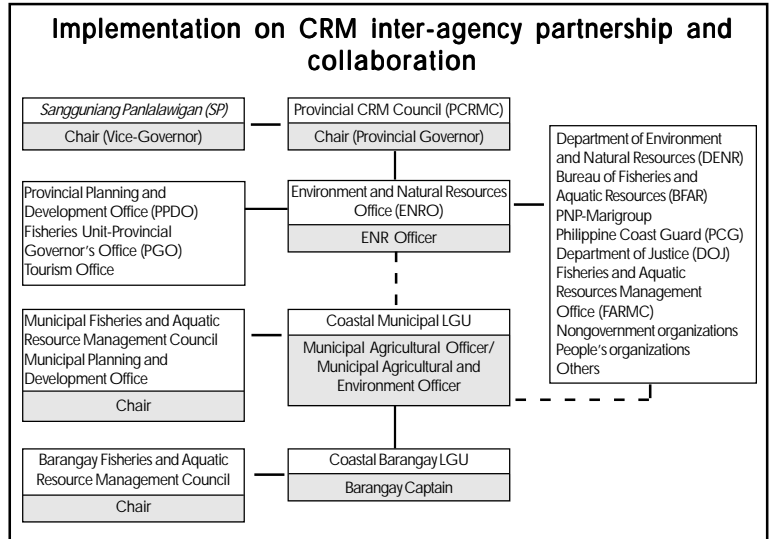
The Provincial Coastal Resource Management Plan (2001-2005) is among the concrete results of partnership and collaboration forged by all key players in CRM. It is the first Provincial CRM Plan in the country.

Activities undertaken relative to CRM formulation are:

- a. Data gathering activities that anchor on the results of the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment, Underwater Stock Assessment and CRM Planning at the barangay and municipal levels;
- b. Planning Workshops and Writeshops initiated by the CRM Technical Working Group composed of the representatives from various agencies; and
- c. Consultation with coastal municipalities to ensure validity of the Plan.

The province recognizes the facilitating factors that contribute to effective partnerships and collaboration and these include:

- a. Presence of assisting organizations and projects such as the Coastal Resource Management Project and Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project of the DENR and the Fishery Resources Management Project of the BFAR.
- b. Support from local officials both the Executive and Legislative
- c. Cooperative relationship among LGUs, NGAs, NGOs, Private Sector and Academe.



IV. CHALLENGES

1. Lessons learned
Our experience in Davao del Sur points to the importance of strengthening inter-agency collaboration and coordination in ensuring effective CRM program implementation. Support from local officials is also of utmost importance. Of equal importance is the crucial role of all cooperating agencies in CRM implementation.
2. Future Direction of the Province
To sustain the gains in CRM, the province commits to continue providing support and technical guidance to municipal and barangay LGUs. CRM Certification System shall be adopted as basis for prioritizing allocation of funding support to municipalities. CRM databases shall also be maintained.



Political will in action: The formulation of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code

Hon. Antonio T. Kho
Governor, Masbate



The islands of Masbate lie exactly in the center of the Philippine archipelago. The Province, composed of twenty municipalities and one component city and a political and corporate unit of government, serves as a dynamic mechanism for development processes and effective governance of local government units in its territorial jurisdiction.

We are a predominantly fishing province. All of our municipalities and city, and 270 out of our 550 barangays, are located along the coast. More than two-thirds of our people live in coastal barangays. With our coastline extending to 968 kms, and our marine waters spanning more than 4,000 square kilometers, we are blessed with a rich marine environment that has long sustained our people.



Our islands are surrounded by some of our country's major fishing grounds – Masbate Pass, Asid Gulf, Samar Sea, Sibuyan Sea, Ticao Pass, Burias Pass and the Visayan Sea, among others.

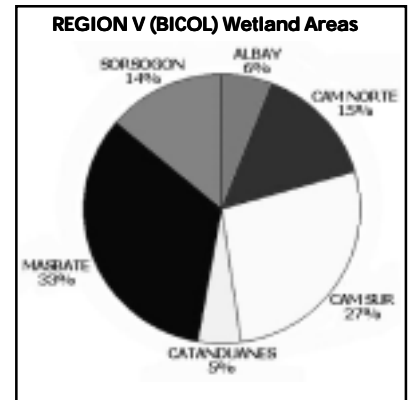
The coastal and marine areas of Masbate host a wide diversity of marine life species. Fish, hard and soft corals, and other invertebrates are in abundance.

Coral resources are abundant in our three main islands and islets, some of which are actually coral reefs. Corals are still abundant along the shorelines of Ticao Pass. At Busing Island in Burias, the coral reef is bare during low tide.

Wetland areas cover three percent of our provincial land area.

But, like many other fishing provinces, we are facing the imminent loss of these God-given resources.

Our problems are not unique: habitat destruction caused by illegal fishing practices and uncontrolled shore land and foreshore development, overfishing, and in a few areas, pollution. But, with nearly seventy percent of our total population directly dependent on fishing activities for livelihood, the consequences would be nothing short of catastrophic. In the last decade, our province has seen an increased employment shift to the fishing sector as farmers are pushed to the coasts from their farms by such diverse causes as insurgency, depletion of land resources, and insecurity of land tenure.

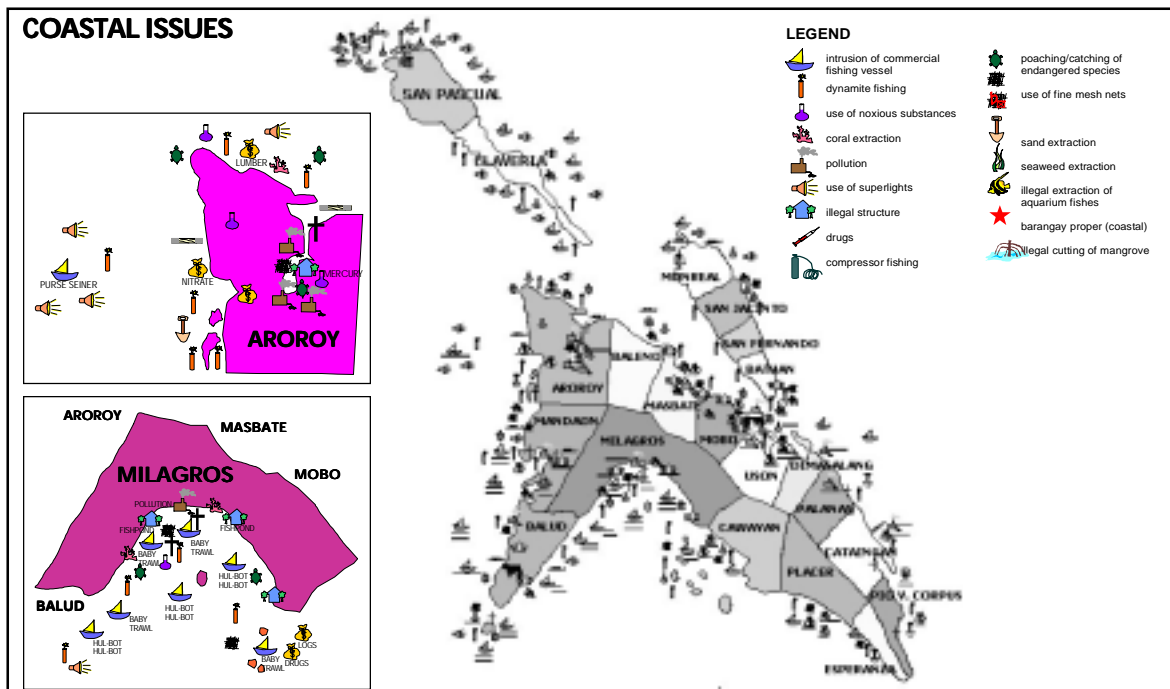


For us in the Province of Masbate, taking the path toward sustainable coastal development through coastal resource management has been more than an exercise of political will. It was, in fact, a necessity. We took the journey because we had to, because it was crucial to the economic survival of our province.

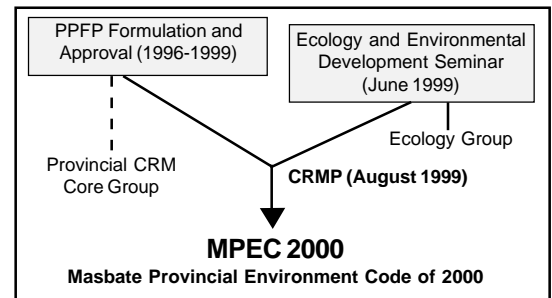
The journey began in 1996 when we worked on our Provincial Physical Framework Plan or PFP. The state of the environment was used as a springboard for policy recommendations, investment and action plans contained in the PFP. The plan was approved on June 9, 1999.

On June 15 of the same year, the private sector also initiated efforts to highlight the environmental issues and challenges that our people face. This was soon followed by the formation of a multi-sectoral Ecology Group.

The Provincial Government's first link to CRMP was established in August 1999 through an Orientation-Seminar on Coastal Resource Management. To strengthen this link, we formed the Provincial CRM Core Group composed of government workers from the DENR, DA-BFAR, DILG, Provincial Agriculture Office, PPDO, Environment and Natural Resources Provincial Office, and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.



Thanks to CRMP, DENR, USAID and other government line agencies, our initial focus on fisheries development has slowly expanded to a more holistic and integrated coastal resource management program. The Provincial CRM core group is trained by CRMP to promote coastal management as both a framework and program of development among our local government units, and to coordinate all coastal management-related activities being undertaken by various agencies and organizations in our province. Over the last three years, the Province has allocated over 5 million pesos in coastal management activities, including participatory coastal resource assessment conducted by our CRM core group in 12 local government units. As a result of this, we now have among our municipalities and city a strong focus on CRM, with at least sixteen of our LGUs supporting and implementing CRM activities.



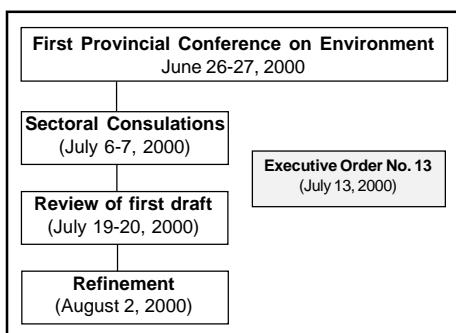
At the outset, however, we realized that while it was necessary to implement specific interventions that directly address the most urgent resource management problems, we needed to look at our coastal resource problems within a systems and strategic management context. We saw the multi-faceted nature of the brewing crisis in our coastal communities, and concluded that, to avert it, we needed to integrate and coordinate our resource management and conservation efforts in the context of the many different development and program initiatives within the province. We realized that this was critical to ensuring that our CRM efforts would be sustained and produce our desired goal of promoting the economic and social welfare of our coastal communities.

With help from our friends in CRMP, we came upon the policy mechanism that we hope would develop our capacity to implement our plans and programs: the Masbate Provincial Environment Code of 2000.

MPEC 2000 provides the framework of norms, standards and requirements we are committed to follow in order to accomplish our goal to enhance the quality of life of every Masbateno consistent with the principles of sustainable development and sustainable stewardship of God's Gift of Nature. It is a remarkable document, not only for its substance but also and more importantly, for the manner by which it was formulated and adopted.

The Masbate Provincial Environment Code of 2000 is the product of four provincial conferences on environment, sectoral consultations, reviews and revisions, and public hearings.

The first provincial conference on environment was held in June 2000. This was soon followed by activities that led to the first and second drafts of the environment code. On July 13, 2000, I issued Executive Order No. 13 creating the provincial oversight committee and sectoral technical working group for the formulation, installation, and implementation of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code.



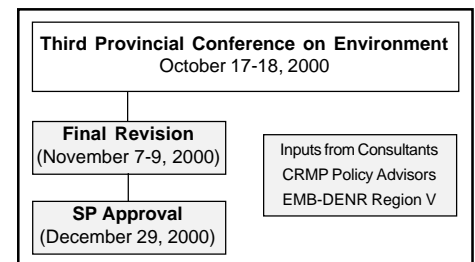
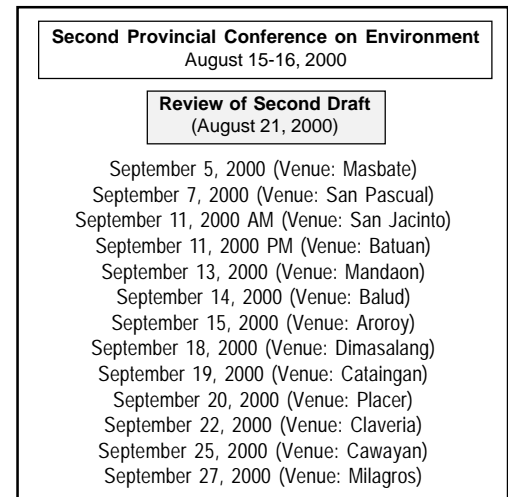
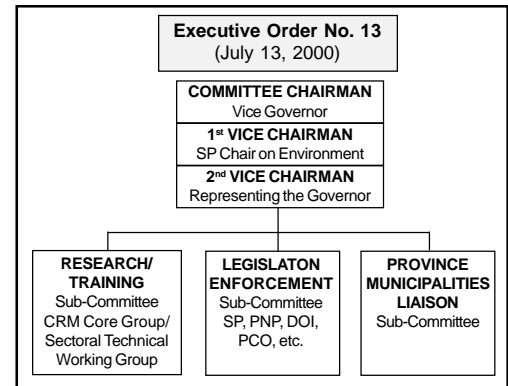
The second provincial conference was held in August. After review by the sectoral technical working group, the second draft was presented to the public in thirteen public hearings. Thirteen public hearings in thirteen different venues across the three main islands of Masbate – I tell you, that is no mean task given the topography of our Province, but that was exactly what our Provincial Board had to do to ensure

that our Code truly reflects the shared concerns, sentiments and aspirations of our people. To say that the whole exercise was exhausting is an understatement. Crossing our seas in the month of September is downright scary. But the quality of public participation we got was truly remarkable. The height of original thinking and the depth of sincerity elicited were very stimulating.

The public hearings turned out to be a painful awakening for us. We've had our tension-filled moments of passing the buck and finger-pointing. But we're happy to say that we managed to transform them into moments of reflection and acknowledgment that we, as a people, are responsible for the degradation of our environment, for the decline in the natural productivity of our ecosystems, and for the deterioration of our very quality of life.

A major cause of concern was the state of our coastal environment. We heard such diverse issues as extraction of shellfish in rivers, the use of compressors in marine waters, the employment of child laborers in beach sand extraction. As a result of these public hearings, we now have three key provisions for the institutionalization of CRM as a program and framework of development of the Province. These are:

- The creation of the Provincial Office on Environment and Natural Resources or POEM, which will formulate and implement a comprehensive plan that contains the programs, strategies, activities and policy guidelines on the sustainable management of fisheries, aquatic, and water resources. The POEM, which will include a Coastal Resources Management Division, will also be tasked to maintain and update resource management databases, such as the Municipal Coastal Database, for planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes, and coordinate with national government agencies in the implementation of its mandate as provided in MPEC 2000. So far, with the help of CRMP and Lubid Foundation, we have already undergone two workshops to facilitate the full operationalization of this Office.
- The formulation and adoption of the Masbate Provincial Coastal Resource Management Framework for eventual integration into the Provincial Physical Framework Plan, to serve as a guide for our coastal municipalities and city in undertaking, among others, the delineation, establishment, management and maintenance and protection of their municipal waters. Last February 7, NAMRIA visited Masbate to certify 12 technical descriptions of delineated municipal waters in our province. We also hope to ensure the integration of CRM in the comprehensive land use plans of our municipalities and city. CRMP has promised to help us with this and hope that by May this year, we would have drafted a coastal resource management framework for integration in our PFP for the planning period 2003-2013. We will be working closely with the city government and CRMP to institute a system of harbor management in Masbate Harbor.



- The declaration of the provincial government's policy to "strongly and irrevocably support governments and communities of coastal municipalities in the full exercise of their powers, duties and responsibilities towards proper management of our municipal waters", and exercise "its full powers through the provision of leadership, technical assistance, conducive policy, and effective law enforcement for the conservation of our marine resources."

That MPEC 2000 is a product of a genuinely participatory process of legislation gives us hope that its enforcement will be a responsibility that we in the Provincial Government will continue to share with all Masbatenos.

Let me read to you the Manifesto culled out from the issues, concerns, challenges and aspirations ventilated during the public hearings:

*Alarmed by the continued deterioration of the global and our immediate environment,
Perturbed by*

*The unsustainable pattern of consumption and production;
The loss of our mountain ecosystems due to deforestation, quarrying, unsustainable mining practices, soil erosion and landslides;
Soil degradation and loss of productivity;
The overexploitation and general decline of our seas and ocean;
The befouling and over-extraction of our freshwater resources;
Air pollution;
The irreversible loss of biodiversity;
The deterioration of our quality of life;
Increasing threats to human health;
The worsening waste problem;
The widening gap between rich and poor;
Escalating resource use conflicts;*

Aware that we are living on a borrowed planet;

And cognizant of our place and responsibility in the community and the world

We commit ourselves to care for and nurture the Earth, our only home, and especially our beloved Masbate, and abide by the intent and spirit of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code, so that, by living in harmony with Nature and all of God's creations, we may achieve our common vision of a healthy environment and sustainable development for the present and future generations of Masbatenos.

By this Manifesto, we pledge to work together that the provisions of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code be enacted and implemented in full according to the letter and true intent of the law.

Witness our hands this 18th day of October in the year of our Lord Two Thousand at Masbate.

The real importance of the Masbate Provincial Environment Code and its formulation process is our sense of collective ownership for it. We are responsible for it. No one sector of society is going to make it happen, no one barangay, no one government office. It's all of us.

As proud as we are of MPEC 2000, we are also painfully aware that it is but an enabling instrument that will bring us to our goal.

Hopefully, 2 or 3 years from now, we will have another chance to present the Masbate Provincial Environment Code of 2000, not only for what it contains and represents, but because of what it will have helped us achieved as an effective instrument of the law, fully enforced and functional, the embodiment of a *living* Code.



Province-wide CRM technical assistance focused on coastal law enforcement

Hon. Erico B. Aumentado
Governor, Bohol

We would like to mention the fact that Bohol is the first Provincial Government in Asia to have received ISO14001 certification for its Environment Management system and I would like to introduce my other partners in this activity, Honorable Vice Governor Julius Caesar F. Herrera, Mrs. Nunila Pinat, BEMO division head, Mayor Sylvia Adame our LMP chapter president for Bohol and our other partners and Bohol contingent here.

BEMO not only does CRM, but also upland and watershed management, integrated waste management, pollution management, IEC program and a variety of other specializations. Its roles in CRM are as follows:

- Coordinating body (serves as link between CRM practitioners)
- Facilitator, harmonizer, catalyst, coach and technical assistance provider
- Institutional memory and policy work in institutionalizing lessons of different CRM activities and programs into Bohol's development
- Information management through its Natural Resources Database (NRDB) and Municipal Coastal Database (MCD)

I can assure you that from 1947 to 1951 the seas of Bohol were so abundant. As a fisherman myself during these times and roving around the Philippines waters, fish was so easy to catch and we hardly ever could sell it all and so had to make locally termed Bulad, in order to be able to store it and sell later on. Today, our coastal resources have been depleted, largely because of the following issues:

- Rampant illegal fishing
- Coral reef degradation
- Overfishing
- Lack of IEC in coastal communities
- Lack of capacity of Municipal LGUs to manage their coastal resources
- Lack of coordination and convergence amongst all agencies working in CRM in Bohol

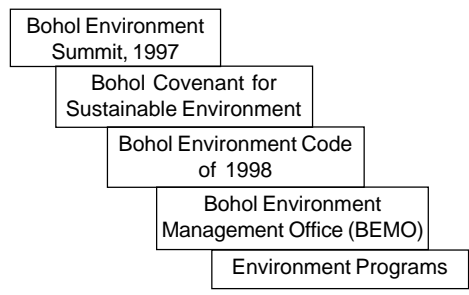
As a congressman in my time I was aware that I was always making laws, but rarely seeing them implemented. This is the first time I have been able to put those laws into action since my terms as congressman.

The Provincial Government has gone ahead and funded the necessary requirements for the patrol boats, spending over 2 million last year on coastal law enforcement alone, hire of staff, three mother patrol boats and gasoline. Other provincial initiatives implemented through the BEMO include:

Coastal features

- Out of 48 municipalities, 29 are coastal with 1 city (Tagbilaran), 303 coastal barangays & 64 island barangays.
- Coastline length: 642 km; Municipal waters (covering major islands & islets): 6,427 km²
- Total no. of municipal fishers: 80,000 (15% of total work force)
- Number one source of animal protein in Bohol is from our coastal ecosystems

Framework for decision-making

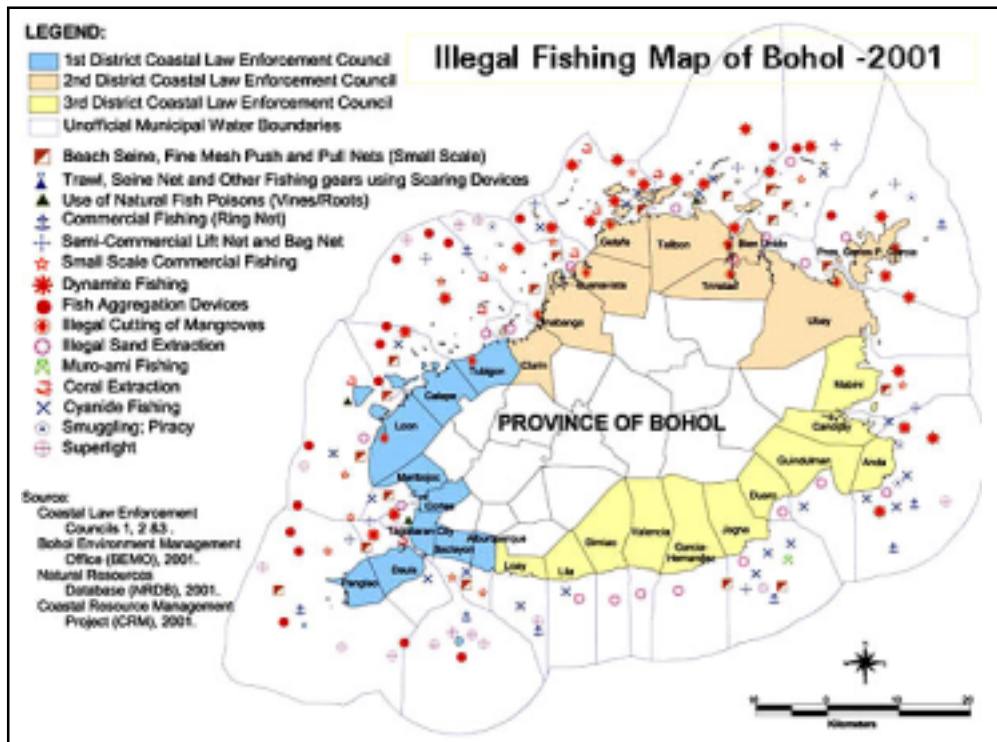
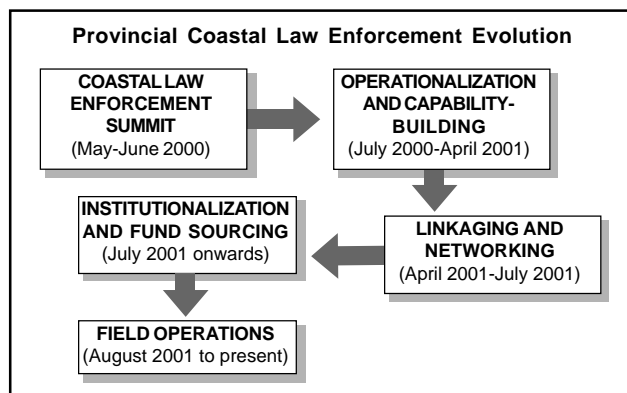


1. The BEMO-CRM Section provides technical assistance in terms of:
 - Information, education and communication (IEC)
 - Quick response desk for urgent coastal matters
2. Capability-building of various stakeholders and partners on
 - Establishment of marine sanctuary
 - Participatory CRM plan development for LGUs
 - CRM certification
 - Coastal law enforcement
 - CRM resource center and pool of trainers
 - Walk-in assistance to LGUs and partners
 - Counterparting of resources–human–financial for CRM in the Province

Marine sanctuaries are one of our key activities in Bohol and we believe with a mix of coastal law enforcement and marine sanctuaries we will be able to rehabilitate the seas back to what they were in the past.

It was important that the law enforcement was a multi-sectoral and multi-agency approach and that all the key agencies worked together with the Provincial Government at the top pushing and seeing the big picture and trying to make sure that all areas had a clear law enforcement program.

In view of this, our law enforcement program was developed through multi-sectoral consultations beginning with a Coastal Law Enforcement Summit in 2000 and resulting in the formation of Coastal Law Enforcement Councils (CLECs) and field operations beginning in August 2001.



I think the map of Bohol says it all. This is the reality of Bohol's coastal picture, many types of illegal fishing all the way round.

Bohol has three CLECs (one for each of the 3 districts of the province). Each CLEC is composed of:

- Representative of district Fisheries Aquatic Resource Management Council Chairmen
- Representative of district Fish wardens
- Representative of District mayors, Vice Mayors and Chairperson of Environment Committee in S.B.
- Representative of PCG, PNP Provincial Command and Maritime Group
- Representative of BEMO, BFAR, DENR, DILG, PCG and Maritime Police, Provincial Director – PNP, PIA
- Representative of District Civil society or peoples organization.

Survey – questionnaire conducted in 21 coastal towns (April 2000) on reality of illegal fishing

How often do these illegal fishing activities take place?

Ten times or more a day	8%
Five to ten a day	11%
One to five a day	18%
Every couple of days	28%
Once a week	16%
Once a month	19%

How often is there a law enforcement patrol in your area per barangay?

Regular patrol	29%
Every week or so	35%
Very rarely/never	36%

Since their organization last year, the CLECs have chalked up the following accomplishments:

- Signing of multi-agency MOA for creation of CLEC – all agencies involved with law enforcement, Provincial Government and LMP-Bohol
- Month-long information caravan in May 2001 (“Duaw Sangyaw”) in identified illegal fishing hotspots prior to law enforcement activities
- Launching of the 3 district mother patrol boats with full radio and GPS equipment
- Formulation of Province and district wide OPLAN's for coastal law enforcement
- Many consultation meetings with fisherfolks, commercial fishers to explain the CLEC, why it is organized and what is the law
- Monthly meetings and town wide illegal fishing forums per CLEC, semi-annual joint CLEC meetings
- Facilitated CRM codes for most coastal LGU's for standardization of municipal laws and fines
- Almost 100 apprehensions have been filed in court by the composite seaborne patrol team since August 2001, with 95% success rate at court dynamite fishers, dynamited fish sellers, commercial ring netters (small, medium and large scale), trawls, seine net, De Zipper (liba liba), Tobli fishers
- Established district impounding stations for illegal fishing boats and paraphernalia.

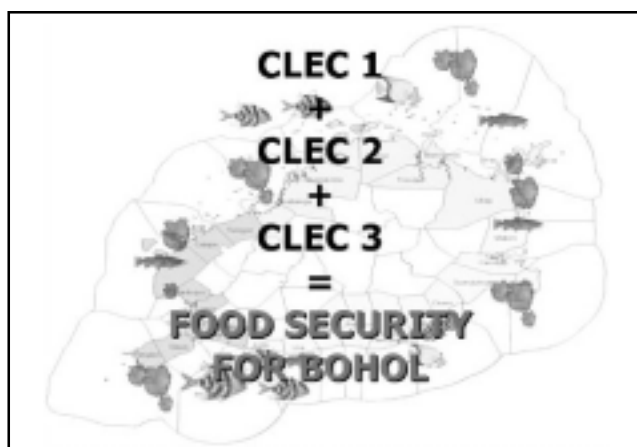
To sum up, these are some of the lessons we learned in law enforcement:

- Coastal Law Enforcement means that other CRM related activities, sanctuaries, mangrove management are more successful
- One set of laws for everyone, small or big, influential or not, all cases were filed in court without exception
- Law enforcement needs a multi-sectoral and multi agency approach with the Provincial Government pushing from behind
- Need to cover whole law enforcement continuum. From patrolling all way to filing cases, working with the prosecutors, PNP and judges to ensure success
- A mix of hard (patrolling) activities and soft (IEC) law enforcement is optimum
- Other problems like delivery of illegal drugs and delivery of illegal lumber through the sea has been minimized.

We still face many challenges including:

- Encouraging more inter-LGU collaborations and counterparting for law enforcement
- Delineation of our municipal waters
- Helping PNP set up and operationalize their environment desks as laid out in LOI 10-01 from Regional Director - PNP
- Establishing trained fish examiners in all markets of Bohol to stop illegally caught fish being traded
- More IEC!

Still, we are hopeful that the continued and determined operations of our CLECs will result in food security for our people.





Developing a management framework for a large bay ecosystem

Hon. Miguel D. Escobar

Governor, Sarangani

*(Presented by **Perla Maglinte**, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, Sarangani)*



Sarangani bay is located in southeastern Mindanao. It is a U-shaped bay facing the Celebes Sea, embraced by municipalities of Sarangani Province and General Santos City.

It is the base of the “Tuna Capital” of the country – General Santos city and a major transshipment port of agricultural products to and from Southern Mindanao.

Sarangani Province has 6 coastal municipalities and 1 landlocked municipality. Its coastline stretches up to 226.4 kilometers, including 27 km that of General Santos City, a chartered city of South Cotabato.

Sarangani Bay is a rich fishing ground, in terms of fish richness and diversity, it is richer and diverse than Bais Bay in Negros Oriental, Carigara Bay in Northeastern Leyte, Panguil Bay in Northern Mindanao and Sogod Bay in Southern Leyte.

358 species of bony fishes has been recorded, 42 genera of corals identified, 3 species of marine turtles, 267.6 hectares of mangrove forest with at least 10 species identified, about 5 species of whales and 7 species of dolphins sighted and the most endangered marine mammal – the sea cow *Dugong dugon* is also present. Endangered species of giant clams are also present.

In recognition to the role of the Bay in the sustainable growth of Southern Mindanao, the Bay and its adjoining municipal waters of Sarangani Province and General Santos City was declared a protected seascape under the National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) on March 5, 1997 by virtue of Proclamation No. 756 then President Ramos with a total area of 215,950 hectares, the largest protected seascape in the country to date.

Like most areas in the midst of development, the bay is beset with various issues and problems. Among them:

- destruction of marine habitats
- siltation of rivers which discharge to Sarangani Bay
- continued degradation of water quality due to inadequate disposal system for solid and toxic wastes
- unbridled shoreline development
- population pressure along the coasts
- resource use conflicts
- weak law enforcement
- overfishing
- poverty

The foremost problem is siltation of rivers which discharge to Sarangani Bay. In urban areas like General Santos City, the problems are related to pollution–degradation of water quality and, increasingly, inadequate disposal system for solid and toxic wastes.

History of coastal resource management implementation in Sarangani

The initial steps in coastal resource management in Sarangani started in the second quarter of 1993. With the goal of establishing a comprehensive coastal resources management in the second quarter of 1993, the Mindanao Growth Plan (a component of the Mindanao Development Project, MDP financed by USAID and GOP under the Philippine Assistance Program) identified the important coastal resources in the area and determined the main causes of depletion.

By September of the same year, MDP completed the Coastal Area Management Framework Plan for Sarangani Province and General Santos City. The plan emphasizes the active participation of local officials and the community, in order to carry out the effective protection and conservation of the bay as provided for in the Local Government Code.

To study further the status of fishery resources in the area, a funding of Php2.5 million was granted by FSP/DA-ADB for fish stocks and fisheries assessments followed, with the joint effort of Silliman University Marine Laboratory and Mindanao State University.

The inclusion of Sarangani Bay and its adjoining waters to NIPAS was conceived in the year 1994.

In 1995, the Province sponsored cross visits to Navotas, Bicol region, Cebu and Palawan, in order to learn from their experiences in coastal management. Upon coming back, we organized the Bantay Dagat in the respective municipalities with assistance from Agriculture Training Institute and furnished the 6 coastal municipalities patrol boats to combat illegal fishing. The Province also purchased a Php 1.4 Million patrol boat (formerly used by Tokyo Harbor police) to be used in law enforcement.

In 1996, the Provincial government through the Provincial Agriculturist Office hired a marine biologist to oversee the CRM program. Fund of Php250,000.00 for Capability Building, Fish Sanctuary Establishment and Community Education was allocated. The Province also purchased 25 hp speedboat and scuba gears for assessment of coastal resources.

By the second quarter of this year, the Coastal Resource Management Project of DENR funded by USAID came in. A MOA has been forged between Provincial and municipal governments and CRMP.

By 1997, Sarangani Protected Seascape was approved measuring 215,590 has., the largest protected seascape in the country.

Coastal profiles of the municipalities this year were drafted and derived from Participatory Coastal Resource Appraisal (PCRA) seminars and workshops already implemented by the project.

This is also the year that we organized Barangay/Municipal/Provincial Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils as mandated by the President's Executive Order 240.

To date, CRM planning at the barangay level using PCRA data begun as well as the introduction of pilot experimental aqua/mariculture projects such as grouper and seaweed culture for possible livelihood options of fisherfolks.

For this year 1999, the focus is on strengthening the community organizations (FARMCs, Bantay Dagat, other cooperatives) through seminars and training. Half a million pesos was also allocated for Alternative Livelihood Projects of fisherfolks. Priority was given for those areas with Fish Sanctuaries.

In the year 2000, the CRM municipal data base was installed in the municipalities, city and the Province.

Drafting of the municipal CRM Plans of the 6 coastal municipalities also commenced as well as the Integrated Sarangani Baywide CRM plan.

Established additional 2 Fish Sanctuaries (20 has).

In the year 2001,

- the Province has been allocated 4.224 Million Peso CRM/Fisheries Project by Food Security Program for additional Fish Sanctuaries–200 has. (15 small patrol boats complete with radio, binoculars and search light, Aquaculture Projects and Fish Hatchery)
- Capability building activities for fisherfolks continued
- The ICM Plan this year was adopted by the Protected Area Mgt. Board, PAMB of the Sarangani Protected Seascape
- The Monitoring and Evaluation System of CRM was institutionalized in the respective municipalities and the Province.

Impacts of CRM program implementation:

- The establishment of fish sanctuaries (now totals 200 has.) reaped good results. It has been noted that fish catch improved in the adjacent areas
- The implementation of the CRM Program also resulted into greater awareness of the coastal dwellers to take care of their coastal habitats. As a result we can hear stories of people releasing entangled marine turtles and sea cows, even incubating marine turtle eggs and released to the wild when hatched
- Illegal fishing activities have been reduced
- The municipal LGUs strengthened their implementation of the Fishery laws
- Fish wardens and FARMCs are becoming more vigilant

- Noticeable increase of budget allocated for CRM and Fisheries projects in the coastal municipalities has been noted since 1997 onward
- Municipal and Bay Integrated Plans in-place and served as direction of CRM activities in Sarangani Bay and adjacent coastal municipalities

The process of planning for the integrated management of the Bay began in 1997 where potential trainers were trained in participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) that was spearheaded by a special project of the DENR, the Coastal Resource Management Project.

Graduates from the municipal and barangay levels of the PCRA training course, in turn, provided training in their respective LGUs and assisted in the assessment at the barangay level that led to the development of the barangay profiles and eventually the municipal and city profiles that include the PCRA map. A PCRA map for the whole bay has also been made.

Barangay planning then proceeded. Compiling the numerous barangay plans in each municipality and raising these plans to the level of municipality produced the plans at that level. The task left then was to compile and reconcile the municipal plans so as to raise them to the baywide level.

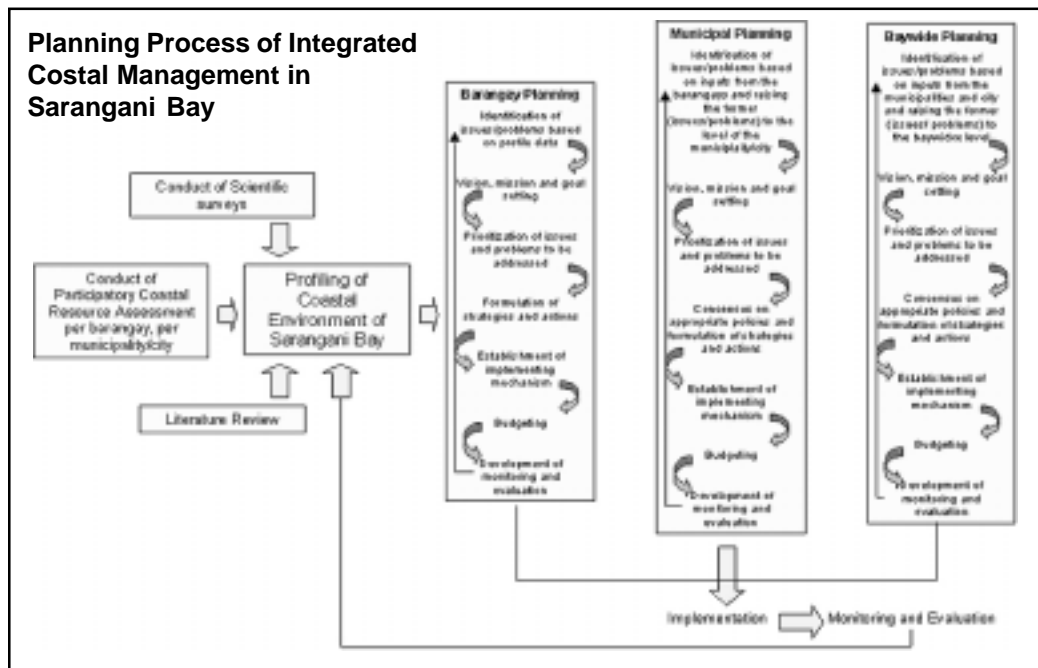
Formulation of the baywide plan started in mid-1999 by congregating the stakeholders and validating the many accomplishments made, activities being undertaken and the strengths and weaknesses of each group including the law enforcement side. The outputs, together with the municipal plans, guided the planning core team in designing the Integrated Coastal Management Plan of Sarangani Bay.

Selection of participants was crucial at every stage beginning with the conduct of the PCRA in each barangay. Members of the community, especially those occupying positions of influence in the barangay council and other organizations, who command respect and could more readily understand the technical aspect of the PCRA up to the actual drafting of the plan, women and men alike, were mobilized.

At the municipal level, the number of members of the planning core teams was trimmed to more or less 7 per municipality. Among the members were the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, Fisheries Technician, Municipal Environment and natural Resources Officer, FARMC officials and PO representatives, and Municipal Agriculturist. Two major planning workshops were held where each comprised a cluster of adjacent municipalities. Representatives from the Planning and Development Office and the Agriculture Office of the Provincial Government were also invited in the final workshops to provide inputs with respect to how these plans would eventually integrate into the provincial plan.

Glan, Malapatan and Alabel attended the first workshop. General Santos City, Maasim, Kiamba and Maitum attended the second.

Baywide planning, on the other hand, necessitated representation from each of the municipality/city, the province, various projects and organizations operating within the Sarangani Bay area as well as cooperation and coordination with the PAMB and other concerned agencies.



Salient features of the Sarangani Bay Management Plan:

The ICM plan is a five-year plan that seeks to sustain the CRM efforts in the bay. Among the programs identified are:

- habitat enhancement
- fisheries management
- management of pollution and water quality
- shoreline development
- tourism and enterprise development
- community development
- resettlement
- information, education and communication; and
- strengthening of the legal and institutional component

With the presence of the Sarangani Baywide Management Plan, the Province now has a manual, a guidebook in management of the coastal resources in the next 5 years. To institutionalize the plan, it will be adopted by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (now on its second reading). The projects identified under the plan will then be prioritized and budgeted for implementation on a yearly basis according to priority.

Any programs and projects related to CRM and Fisheries coming outside whether national or foreign funded will be guided accordingly by the management plan.

The management framework of the plan will always be based on the following principles:

***Productive and healthy coastal and marine environment–
clean water and healthy marine and coastal habitats***

***People-centered development–equal opportunity and equitable distribution of benefits
with social justice***

Sustainable resource utilization–with environmental protection and conservation.

In conclusion, the bay is challenged by rapid industrialization of General Santos City and deterioration of water quality due to siltation brought about by deforestation and unfriendly agriculture practices but as an eco-friendly province we ascribed to be, in behalf of Sarangani leaderships, I would like to declare as Governor, time and again our battle-cry:

“Bring back life, bring back the fish and the trees.”

“Development at the expense of environment is not progress.”

“Democracy finds its greatest fulfillment when this governance manifests a strong participation of people in the day-to-day affairs of managing growth.”



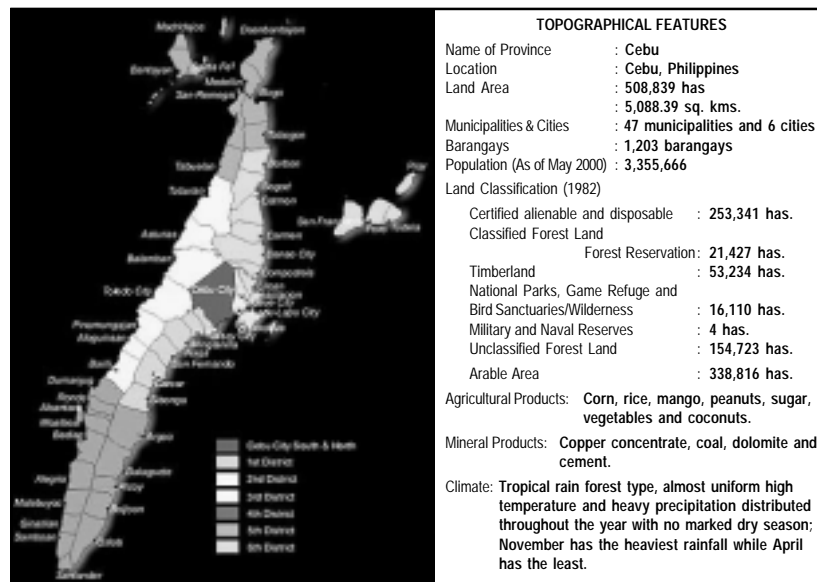
Engr. Quiroga

Responding to municipal-level CRM initiatives through effective collaborative action

Hon. Pablo P. Garcia

Governor, Cebu

(Presented by **Adolfo Quiroga**, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, Cebu)



➤ Opportunities:

- Site of many important events in the nation's history – including the introduction of Christianity as depicted in the popular Sinulog celebration.
- Its historical importance coupled with its beautiful natural destinations gives Cebu an edge in tourism.
- Also due to its strength in tourism, Cebu also enjoys the benefits of having a significant number of marine lovers among its inhabitants
- These marine lovers make up the bulk of its very supportive CRM advocates in the NGO sector
- On top of these, being a major trading center of the Visayas, Cebu hosts the big universities which have been supporting research and information management in CRM
- Cebu's history in CRM dates back to the early '70s – during the Central Visayas Regional Projects

- **CRM history of Cebu province**
 - Late 70's hosted Central Visayas Regional project (CVRP) in the southern towns of Cebu
 - Focused on the rehabilitation and protection of nearshore and upland areas
 - Community Resource Management Office (CRMO) created by the province to sustain CVRP and implemented province wide
 - Early 90's Community Resource Management Office (CRMO) was absorbed under Community Development
 - Outreach Program (CDOP)
 - Moved to Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) as Coastal Resource Management (CRM) unit
 - Creation of Cebu Coastal Resource Management (CRM) partners
- **Concerns identified during the various PCRA's and CRM Planning Workshops on the municipal and cluster level:**
 - Declining catch of municipal fisherfolk
 - Illegal fishing – blast fishing, use of fine mesh nets, cyanide fishing, purse seines, superlites, “sudsud”, “baling”, etc.
 - Intrusion of commercial fishing into municipal waters
 - Non-delineation of municipal waters
 - Sand extraction
 - Coral extraction
 - Siltation and improper waste disposal
 - Mangrove destruction
 - Foreshore construction
- Olango Island was established as a CRMP learning area through a Memorandum of Agreement signed between CRMP and the LGU in 1996. The partnership resulted in:
 - Drafting and implementation of the 5-year Olango and Gilutongan Group of Islands CRM Management Plan
 - Mangrove rehabilitation
 - Olango Birds & Seascape Tour – a community-managed ecotourism venture
 - Gilutongan Multi-purpose Cooperative – in support of seaweed farming venture
 - Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary – model for marine sanctuaries province-wide; has 3-year Management Plan
- The Olango and Gilutongan Group of Islands Management Plan is unique in that it covers a group of islands belonging to two different political units
- Lapulapu City and Cordova joined CRM efforts
- Olango Tour is a concrete representation of that cooperation – Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary, within the political jurisdiction of Cordova, is usually the first stop of the Olango Bird and Seascape Tour. On the other hand, the bird sanctuary, mangrove tunnel and community interaction are experienced in Barangay Sabang, Olango Island, Lapulapu City
- Without even taking the OBST, local government representatives visit the Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary to gather ideas on establishing and running a marine protected area – it is a model for the user's fee concept of protected area management, grossing P 827,000 in users' fees in 2001

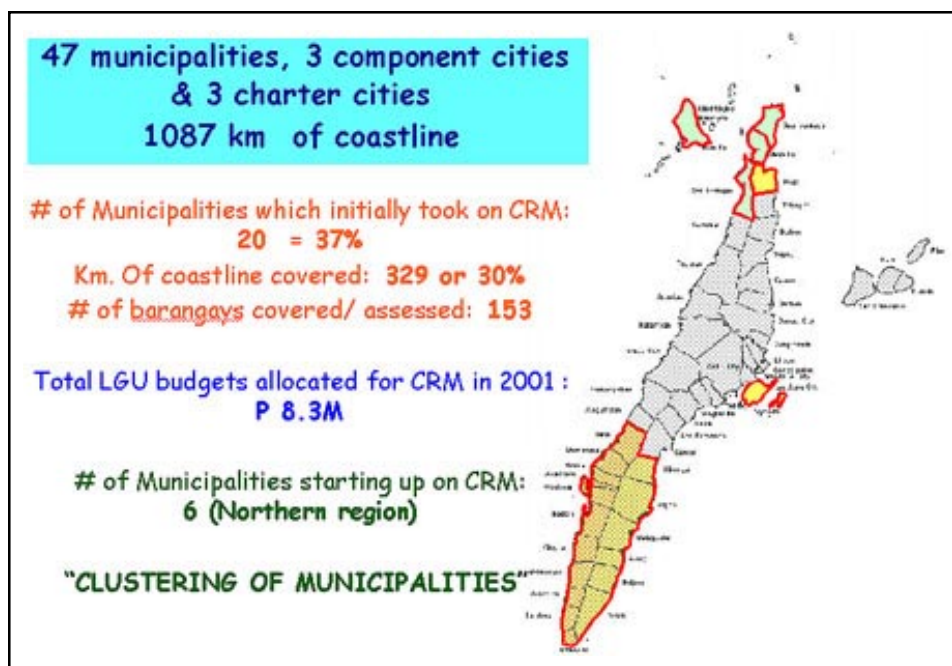
➤ **CRMP expanded to the Cebu Southwest and Southeast in 2000**

- The expansion was supported by the Cebu CRM Partners – agencies and organizations that had both the technical competence and mandate to provide CRM technical assistance services to local government units.
- These agencies pooled material and financial resources and personnel in facilitating or conducting work-shops, trainings, site assessments, information, education and communication activities and reef monitoring.
- It was a win-win situation for everyone – the collaboration among these agencies allowed them strategic spread, achieving more with their individual contributions to the partnership.
- Coordination among these agencies also facilitated information exchange and smoother delivery of services – without agencies overlapping on one another.
- Cebu CRM Partners introduced local government units to the CRM Integrating Framework.
- The entry point is the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (coastal environmental profiling).
- The data gathered from the PCRA is fed into a database – the Municipal Coastal Database – in electronic form, for the technologically-advanced and in printed form for others.
- The information from the PCRA is the basis for the CRM Planning Workshops. Then implementation and then Monitoring and Evaluation – where we now use the CRM Certification System just recently launched.
- The collaboration between and among the Cebu CRM Partners has covered 37% of the 53 municipalities and cities which make up Cebu Province.
- Total of 329 kilometers of coastline, 30% of its total 1087 kilometers province-wide.

Cebu CRM Partners
(started January 2000)

Strengthened delivery of CRM services to municipalities using the CRM Integrating Framework and resource allocations in the Province and in the municipalities

- ✓ The Province of Cebu thru
- ✓ Provincial Planning & Development Office
- with assistance from the German Development Service and Japan International Cooperation Agency
- ✓ Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
- ✓ Department of Environment and Natural Resources–Region 7
- ✓ Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources–Provincial Fisheries Office
- ✓ University of the Philippines through the Coastal Environmental Information System
- ✓ Tambuyog Development Center
- ✓ Tanon Strait Commission
- ✓ Coastal Resource Management Project of DENR & USAID



- Cebu has adopted the bottom-up approach – municipalities have to be willing to take on CRM and set up a counterpart, whether it is personnel resources or financial allocation.
- We have requests for assistance from another 6 willing municipalities in the north – Bantayan Island – composed of Bantayan, Madridejos and Sta. Fe and on the mainland, Daanbantayan, Medellin and San Remigio.
- This is another 199 kilometers or 18% of the total length of coastline.
- Within the year, we would have covered 55% of Cebu's coastline.
- The clustering concept was used in order to also (like in the case of the Cebu CRM Partners) facilitate sharing of information among municipalities and level off expectations and focus them on a common goal.
- So Sibonga to Oslob is the Southeast Cluster, Barili to Santander is the Southwest Cluster, Bantayan island and Bogo, Medellin, San Remigio and Daanbantayan will make up another cluster.
- Under the clustering concept, these are the accomplishments in the Core Learning Area of Lapulapu City and Cordova and in the Southwest cluster.
- This has covered a total of 80 coastal barangays.
- Tables 1 and 2 show the accomplishments in the Southeast Cluster and in the Municipality of Bogo – the other six municipalities in the north have not been counted yet as they will be starting in earnest on the CRM process this year yet.
- We covered a total of 73 coastal barangays
- Total number of barangays covered so far is 153
- Total Counterpart budgets allocated by LGUs for CRM is P 8.3 million
- The Cebu CRM Partners continues to evolve.
- It has expanded its membership base to include other government agencies, non-government organizations and academic institutions
- It has also formed the Cebu CRM Technical Working Group, a sub-group within the Partners' ranks
- The CRM TWG evaluates and reviews and makes recommendations for the CRM Certification of component LGUs

Table 1. Cebu LGU initiatives in CRM: Core Learning Areas and Southwest Cluster

Municipality	Length of Coastline (Km.)	# of Coastal Barangays	CRM Budget in 2014	Initial Assessment	Resource Capacity Assessment	CRM Plan Drafted/Adopted	Follow-up/Counterpart Management/Grassroots/Ordinary/Implement	Mean Instruments Facilitated/Barangay Strengthened
Lapulapu City	45	14	P 4,350,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cordova	32	1	175,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	37	9	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cordova	39	11	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	6	6	20,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	7	1	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medellin	37	7	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	37	11	400,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	9	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medellin	39	6	400,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	1	1	20,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	6	1	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTAL	300	80	P 5,350,000					

Table 2. Cebu LGU initiatives in CRM: Southwest Cluster and North (Bogo)

Municipality	Length of Coastline (Km.)	# of Coastal Barangays	CRM Budget in 2014	Initial Assessment	Resource Capacity Assessment	CRM Plan Drafted/Adopted	Follow-up/Counterpart Management/Grassroots/Ordinary/Implement	Mean Instruments Facilitated/Barangay Strengthened
Sanli	32	1	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	11	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	11	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	3	6	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	39	6	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	11	200,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	6	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanli	32	12	100,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTAL	189	70	P 1,400,000					

➤ **The commitment of Cebu Province**

- Annual allocation of P5 million budget for CRM from 20% Development Fund starting 2000
- Strengthening of the delivery of technical assistance services to component LGUs through the Cebu CRM Partners
- Strengthening of the Provincial CRM TWG to facilitate monitoring and evaluation and CRM certification with corresponding annual budget

- Strengthening of the CRM Office within the PPDO; PPDO for technical and information management and Office of the Provincial Agriculturist for education and outreach
- Maintenance of the CRM Municipal Coastal Database – to be hosted by the PPDO in partnership with GDS and UP-CEIS
- Province-wide delineation of municipal waters
- Integration of the CRM Framework in the CLUP mechanism of the Province
- Province-wide support for coastal law enforcement
- Livelihood technical assistance for coastal municipalities

Cebu CRM Partners

- √ The Province of Cebu thru
- √ Provincial Planning & Development Office
–with assistance from the German
Development Service and Japan
International Cooperation Agency
- √ Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
- √ Department of Environment and Natural
Resources–PENRO & CENRO
- √ Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic
Resources–Provincial Fisheries Office
- √ University of the Philippines through the
Coastal Environmental Information System
- √ Tambuyog Development Center
- √ Tanon Strait Commission
- √ Coastal Resource Management Project
- √ Department of the Interior & Local
Government–Cebu Province
- √ Department of Tourism–Region 7
- √ University of San Carlos–Marine Biology
Section
- √ Philippine Business for Social Progress

Cebu CRM Technical Working Group

- √ The Province of Cebu thru
- √ Provincial Planning & Development Office
- √ Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
- √ Department of the Interior & Local
Government–Cebu Province
- √ Provincial Environment and Natural
Resources Office
- √ Department of Tourism–Region 7
- √ Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic
Resources–Provincial Fisheries Office
- √ University of the Philippines Visayas–
Cebu College
- √ University of San Carlos
- √ Tambuyog Development Center
- √ Philippine Business for Social Progress
- evaluates and monitors and makes
recommendations for LGUs' CRM
certification



Mr. Salvador

Sustaining coastal resource management through coastal tourism

Hon. Mario Joel T. Reyes

Governor, Palawan

(Presented by Nelson Salvador, Provincial Agriculturist)



Palawan is the second largest province and fifth largest island in the archipelago with a total land area of 1,489,655 hectares. It is composed of 1,769 islands and islets with a coastline length of **2,183 kilometers** excluding the Kalayaan Group of Islands. The province is located in the western part of the Philippines approximately 240 kilometers southwest of Manila. It is bounded by the South China Sea on the northwest and by the Sulu Sea on the east. Its provincial limits commence with Busuanga Island (45 Km from Mindoro) in the north, the Cuyo Group of Islands in the northeast, Cagayancillo in the east and Spratley Islands in the west. It ends with Balabac farthest south.

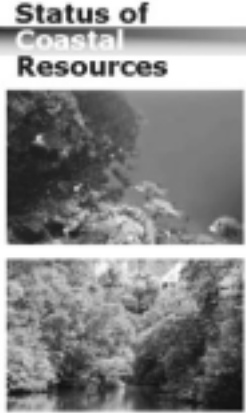
The province is divided into 23 municipalities and 1 City, consisting of 431 Barangays. It has a population of 755,412, 60% of which live in the coastal areas, directly and indirectly applying pressure on the coastal resources.

The coastal resources of the province are among the most diverse and economically productive in the country. The coastal waters of Palawan is 18.57% of the total coastal waters of the Philippines. This makes the province a significant contributor to the total marine fishery production of the country (an average of 80,000 metric tons per annum). The fishery industry provides employment to approximately 64,346 people. Locally, the fishers of the province supply almost 50% of the total annual protein requirement of the populace with a per capita consumption of 32.5 kilograms, one of the highest in the country. In 2000, the fishery sector contributed about 30% of the Provincial Gross Domestic Product valued at Php 4,256,038.

Palawan's coral reef cover is placed at 9,800 square kilometers which is 36.29% of the country's coral reefs. As of 1999, Palawan's mangrove forests, majority of which are old growth stands, covered 31,515 hectares. This represents more than 50% of the total mangrove cover of the country.

Issues and Problems in the Coastal Areas

The abundant natural resources of the province have attracted resource users not only from other parts of the country but also from neighboring countries. It is not surprising therefore that recent coral reef assessments conducted by the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff in 11 municipalities show that only 2.22% were in excellent condition (live coral reef covers of at least 75 – 100 percent) in 1999. As a consequence of the lost coral reef cover, average catch per day of small-scale fishermen has declined by almost 70% in the last decade. Overfishing caused by both the increasing number of local fishermen, encroachment of commercial fishermen in the municipal waters, poaching and use of illegal fishing methods are the primary issues that the LGUs are grappling with.

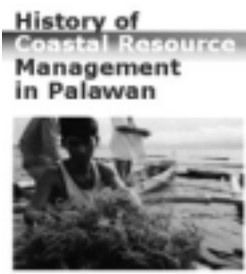
	Status of Coastal Resources
	CORAL REEF (11 municipalities) 2.22% in excellent condition 20.59% in good condition
	MANGROVES 1979 - 46,450 hectares 1992 - 45,477 hectares change in forest cover - 2.09%
	SEAGRASS BEDS 2.84% in excellent condition
	FISHERIES PRODUCTION contributes 80,000 MT per annum 30% PGDP valued at PhP 4,256,038 (2000)

In spite of the fact that the entire province is a mangrove reserve, studies report that mangroves, particularly in the southern part of the province, are being decimated due to conversion into fishpond, and cutting/debarking either for tannin, for charcoal making or for housing needs. Mangrove forest denudation rate is 447 hectares per annum.

History of CRM Implementation in the Province

Coastal Resource Management started as an *in situ* project implemented in Barangay Panitian, Quezon, Palawan in 1994 under the leadership of the Office of the Provincial Agriculture. In 1996, the municipality of San Vicente in Northern Palawan was selected as one of the six (6) national learning areas of the Coastal Resource Management Project under the Department of Environment and Natural Resource with funding support from the USAID.

In early 1999, the CRMP Project Team made representations with the Provincial LGU, through former Governor Salvador Socrates, for the institutionalization of CRMP at the provincial LGU level. After a series of consultations with the Office of the Governor and heads of offices, the Pro-CRM Team was established through Special Order No. 03, Series of 2000 (Annex 1) as a strategy for integrating CRM in governance. It is chaired by the Office of the Provincial Agriculture (OPA). Its member-agencies are the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO), Provincial Cooperative and Development Office (PCDO) and Bantay Palawan now Kilusang Sagip Kalikasan (KSK). This team is tasked to provide technical assistance in the implementation of coastal resource management in the different municipalities of the province in coordination with the local government units. It was also established for multi-sectoral coordination to pursue a common goal - sustainable use, conservation and protection of economically and ecologically valuable coastal resources - consistent with the province's development agenda. To reinforce the mandate of the Pro-CRM,

	History of Coastal Resource Management in Palawan
	Community-based Coastal Resource Management in Panitian, Quezon (1994)
	Coastal Resource Management Project in San Vicente (1996) (DENR-USAID Project)
	Creation of Provincial CRM Team (1999) <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Executive Order 3 series of 2000 by then Governor Salvador P. Socrates■ Resolution No. 4279 series of 2000 sponsored by Board Member Antonio C. Alvarez and passed by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan adoption CRM as a basic service of the provincial government
	Expansion of CRM sites in other municipalities (1999)

Resolution No. 4279 series of 2000 (Annex 2) sponsored by Kagawad Antonio C. Alvarez adopting CRM as a basic service of the provincial government was passed/ approved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

The first municipalities to implement CRM were: Narra, Brooke's Point, Bataraza, Quezon, Aborlan, Taytay and Cagayancillo. Other Municipalities have also started to request for technical assistance from the Pro-CRM team.

At the last Provincial Planning Summit, where Palawan's municipalities were grouped into clusters, Cluster One (consisting of Agutaya, Cagayancillo, Cuyo, Magsaysay) adopted Coastal Resource Management as a development strategy. Other municipal clusters have also integrated CRM as a strategy for managing their fisheries and other marine resources.

Highlights of CRMP Implementation

1. *The Palawan Integrated Coastal Management Mayors' Forum (The Palawan ICM Forum - April 6 – 7, 2000)*

This two-day gathering was attended by the Mayors, with former League of Municipalities in the Philippines (LMP) President Myrna O. Lacanilao taking the lead, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators, Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Officers and the Municipal Agriculturists - key persons in the implementation of coastal resource management in the province. The forum served as a venue for promoting the CRMP technical assistance package and resulted in the scheduling and planning of capacity-building activities and allocation of counterparts/budgets for CRM by the municipal LGUs.

2. *Technical Assistance Package to LGU's*

The ProCRM Team in collaboration with the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) has packaged a series of capacity building training courses and technical services that are designed to equip LGU's with the capability to undertake ICM implementation over a period of time (Annex 3).

These include:

- CRM Orientation Course
- Training on Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
- Facilitation of ICM Planning workshop
- Orientation Course on the new Philippine Fisheries Code
- Deputation Training for Fishery Wardens
- Training on various marine-based livelihood and micro enterprise projects
- Technical Assistance on the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- Technical Assistance on the establishment of various livelihood activities of fisherfolks
- Training and installation of Municipal Coastal Database
- CRM Planning
- Training on Monitoring and Evaluation

The delivery of the said training workshops and technical assistance is handled by a pool of specialists and technical staff from the ProCRM Team, CRMP and partner agencies. To date 15 municipalities have availed of these services.

In the promotion of livelihood activities to upgrade the living conditions of coastal residents, hands-on training on the establishment of seaweed farms was undertaken. Initial seedlings were provided to the farmers to start their own farms. At least 2,750 farmers in 17 municipalities have participated in the seaweed program.

To undertake such activities, the Provincial Coastal Resource Management Team collaborated with the Coastal Resource Management Project, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and several Non-Government Organizations to implement coastal resource management in the province.

The Provincial Coastal Database has been installed at the Provincial Planning and Development Office and is being updated regularly by the Community-Based Monitoring Information System Unit of the PPDO. The information generated by the system has been used in the development of the Provincial CRM Plan.

3. Certification System

The implementation of the CRM certification system is underway with the endorsement of San Vicente to the Province as a Level 2 CRM municipality. The certification process features a report card which contains best practices and rates the municipality's accomplishments based on the best practices indicators. The certification process also makes use of the Municipal Coastal Database of the municipality.

Coastal Tourism as a Strategy in Sustaining CRM Implementation in the Province

“Tourism in Palawan totally relies on its rich natural environment, while conservation and management of the environment require considerable costs. Tourism should not be exempt from shouldering part of these costs. User charges in various forms, such as environmental contributions from tourists, developers, resort operators, and other tourism-related industries should be considered and institutionalized..”

(Study on Environmentally Sustainable Tourism Development Plan for Northern Palawan in the Republic of the Philippines, March 1997)

Coastal tourism stimulates local and institutional efforts to conserve and protect coastal resources making coastal environmental protection a priority thrust of the local government units. The Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan (R. A. 7611) provides the strategy through the Environmental Critical Area Network Zonation for both upland and coastal areas. Another project of the province is the Kilusang Sagip Kalikasan (formerly Bantay Palawan) that was launched on February 7, 2002 to address the basic issue of environmental protection and sustainable resource management.

Furthermore, donors/funding agencies and institutions often use coastal tourism as a vehicle and/or an entry point for and/or for environmental and resource management strategies and approaches they want to promote and develop. In Puerto Princesa, for example, the UNESCO funded the Community-Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) which enabled the coastal community at Ulugan Bay to develop the capability to manage their coastal resources while earning income from coastal tourism activities the community members themselves managed.

Community participation (Coastal Cleanup, Piyesta y ang Kagueban, etc.) and effective local governance in the utilization and management of its resources have been the key factors in facilitating sustainable tourism in the province.

The San Vicente Example

The San Vicente LGU has combined both coastal tourism and coastal resource management seamlessly.

Building on the CRMP initiatives, especially the Port Barton Marine Park, and not wanting to let their investments in CRM go to waste, the LGU embarked on a focused nature-based tourism program with Port Barton as the centerpiece. The Port Barton Resort Owners' Association, which provided regular donations to the Port Barton Management Council for its operations, has become very active, supporting the newly-established Municipal Tourism Council (MTC) and the Port Barton Barangay Council. The MTC is multi-sectoral, includes representatives from the Boatmen's Association, the Women's Association, the municipal LGU, the DECS, the resort owners, the youth, etc.

The learnings, ranging from conceptual to technical, are being practiced and integrated into the municipal and barangay LGU plans and projects. Mayor Antonio Gonzales, seeing the value of seaweed farming as an alternative to destructive fishing, supported CRMP's and the Pro-CRM's efforts to increase the number of seaweed farmers by providing transportation for seedlings, allocating capital for production. The establishment of additional MPAs (Marine Protected Areas) has been encouraged and supported by the LGU because of the positive results from the Port Barton Marine Park. The Bantay Dagat has been effective in reducing the number of users of dynamite and cyanide thus protecting the coral reefs – the main attraction of the Port Barton Marine Park. The Capacity-building activities by the CRMP were fully supported by the LGU: on monitoring of coral reefs, Participatory Resource Assessments, MPA Establishment, enterprise development, to name a few. Some 32 representatives of San Vicente participated in a ten-day training on Integrated Coastal resource Management in August 2001, which covered Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment, CRM Planning, Habitat Management, Fisheries Management, Tourism Management, Enterprise Development, Shoreline Management, Law Enforcement, MPA Establishment and Management, Municipal Coastal Database, CRM Certification, Monitoring and Evaluation, Information Education And Campaign, and Technology of Participation.

The Port Barton residents recognize that they need to be creative and responsible in the management of the natural resources that provide economic opportunities for them and their children.

The province is blessed with rich resources, both marine and terrestrial, including historical and cultural attractions, which offers ample opportunities for varied activities. Its world-class beaches, including two world heritage sites (Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park and Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park), are the major attractions.

Its claim to fame as a popular tourist destination is anchored on its numerous marine attractions, which include:

- 12 Parks and Marine Protected Areas
- 10 lakes
- 35 beaches
- 56 islands
- 38 dive areas
- 2 World Heritage Sites (Tubbataha & PPSRNP)
- 2 NIPAS Areas (Malampaya Sound & Coron)

In 2000, a total of 128,370 local and foreign tourists visited Palawan and generated approximately Php5.8 million revenue for the province. From 2000 to 2001, there was a decline of 26.14% in tourist arrival.

In 1997, the province formulated an environmentally sustainable tourism development plan for Northern Palawan. This was approved in 2001 and is now being used as the framework for sustainable tourism in the province.

In 1999, the contribution of the tourism industry to the Gross Provincial Domestic Product (GPDP) was 5% while private services posted 59% with a total amount of P 705,721,000.00.

Moreover, coastal tourism supports local livelihood that includes handicraft and souvenir making, tourist boat operation, food supply and a host of other establishments.

In response to the Dos Palmas incident, the Palawan Tourism Council (PTC) created the Task Force on Security to see to it that visitors are well protected.

There are 171 tourism related establishments that cater to both domestic and foreign tourists.


Challenges and Directions

Tourism, particularly in Northern Palawan, has been constrained from accelerated development in many ways: poor infrastructure, lack of water resources, low productivity, insufficient marketing/distribution system, insufficient technological and financial support, poorly developed service skills, and high rate of population growth. And of course, Puerto Princesa City, and Palawan in general, is still recovering from the effects of the Abu Sayyaf kidnapping at Dos Palmas. The resulting travel advisory by various foreign embassies disallowing their citizens from traveling to Palawan (which has not been lifted) remains the biggest challenge for us in Palawan. ***For, as the income-generating opportunities from tourism dwindle and disappear, the extraction and exploitation of natural resources increase, thus destroying the province's natural "capital" and tourist attraction.***

Our rich natural environment has been providing the people with direct and indirect livelihood opportunities but it has been deteriorating due to various harmful activities. Each year, the number of migrant settlers increase. An intelligent waste management system has yet to be developed. Management of this constantly changing environment has become a huge challenge to the government. It is very likely, that unless the alternative ways are provided to increase the people's income, the remaining natural resources will not be enhanced, instead will be further degraded because of poverty.

The local government aims to alleviate poverty by 30% by 2002 to decrease pressure on the natural resources.

Tourism has not only been a primary industry in Palawan but has also been our primary resource management strategy. We aim to uphold the reputation of Palawan not just as the Last Frontier but also as the Newest Tourism Frontier. ***While coastal tourism may indeed be a good strategy to sustain the implementation of coastal resource management, we also believe that coastal resource management is the best strategy to sustain coastal tourism.***

	<p>Challenges & Direction</p> <p>CHALLENGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in migrant settlers ■ Lack of proper waste management system ■ Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities ■ Recovery from the effects of the Abu Sayyaf kidnapping at Dos Palmas ■ Travel advisory by various foreign embassies disallowing their citizens from traveling to Palawan
	<p>PLANS & PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT COASTAL TOURISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stricter management of the environment ■ Alleviate poverty by 30% for the current year to decrease pressure in the utilization of natural resources ■ Uphold the reputation of Palawan not just as the Last Frontier but also as the Newest Tourism Frontier



Vice Gov. Baldado

Strengthening municipal/city participatory monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs

Hon. George P. Arnaiz

Governor, Negros Oriental

(Presented by Hon. Jose Baldado, Vice Governor, Negros Oriental)



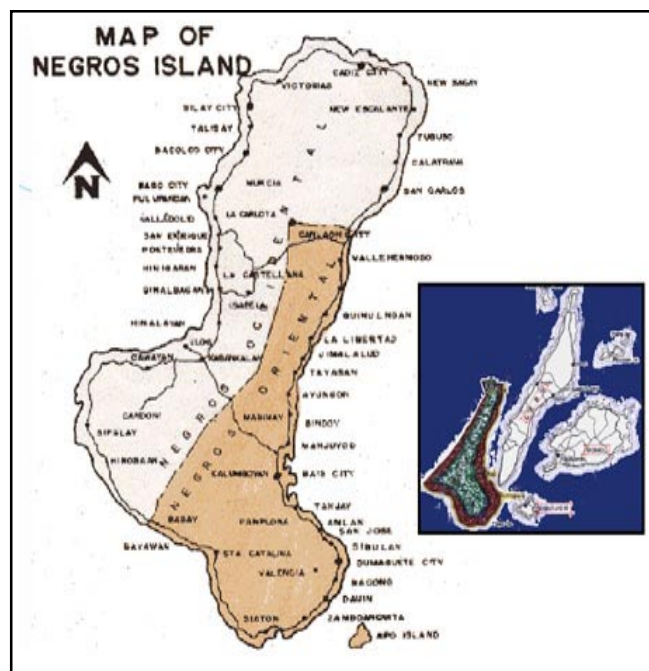
NEGROS ORIENTAL is situated in Negros Island and is part of the Central Visayas Region (Region 7). Our province shares land boundaries with Negros Occidental and maritime boundaries with Cebu and Siquijor. About 30% of the land area is flat, mainly located in the coastline and the rest are mountains, valleys and plateaus.

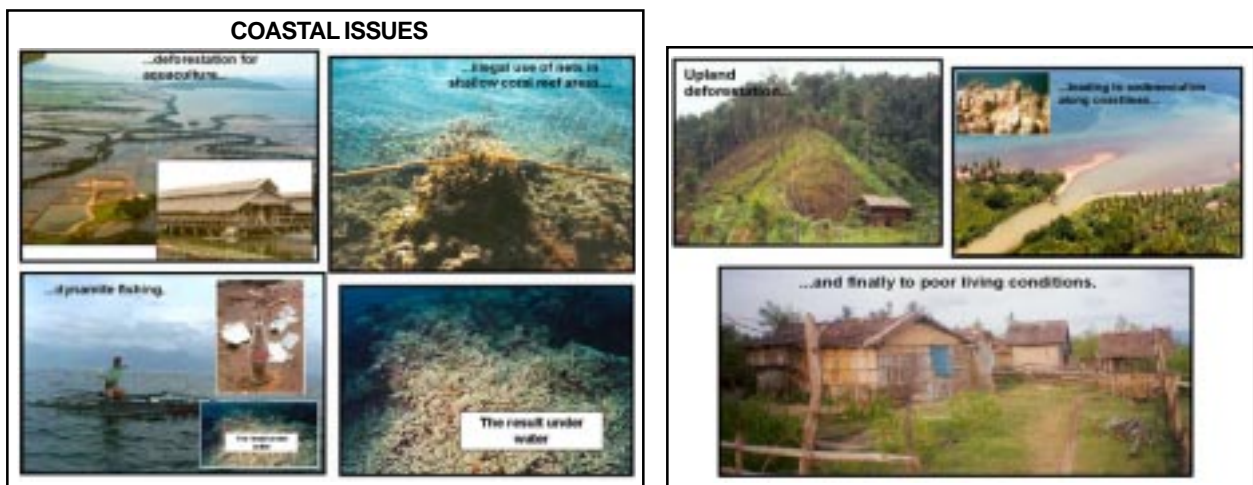
The province is richly endowed with coastal resources:

- An estimated cover of 5,030 hectares of productive mangrove forests line a substantial portion of our shoreline
- We have no less than 10 species of seagrasses of high ecological significance
- The Province's 2,650 hectares of fringing coral reefs and numerous offshore shoals which form the bases for 29 community-managed, legally established marine reserves
- 386,607 Oriental Negrenses live in the province's 17 coastal municipalities and 4 coastal cities, along a stretch of 348 kilometers of coastline

And like other coastal provinces in the country, a number of coastal management issues have been identified and are addressed in Negros Oriental:

- destruction of habitat
- deforestation and erosion (sediment intake to sea)
- overfishing
- siltation
- poverty

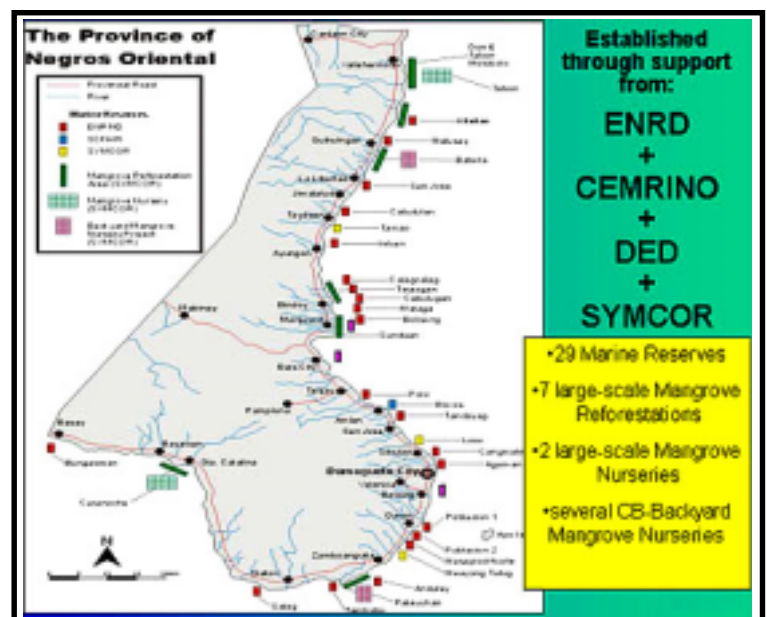




- population pressure
- use conflicts especially with tourism
- intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters and continued overexploitation of the seas.
- some LGUs still have not adjusted to their new responsibilities or do not have the capacity to carry out these responsibilities either because they lack trained personnel, have limited resources, or lack the political will
- illegal titling of lands within the mangrove areas
- duplication of functions and unclear delineation of jurisdiction, authority and tasks of concerned national agencies on program implementation and law enforcement

Despite these program issues and concerns, we in Negros Oriental are confident that we can move ahead because of the following opportunities:

- A harmonious relationship exists between the executive and legislative branches of the provincial government
- Our local officials are very supportive and “CRM-friendly”
- Local communities are now very much aware and actively involved in CRM
- We have a highly competent scientific institution, Silliman University, and competent, well-trained local scientists
- We are able to avail of financial and technical support from funding agencies, both local and foreign
- Our communities manage 29 marine protected areas which we call marine reserves
- Our provincial government structure includes a Division that is responsible for Coastal Resource Management and other natural resource management concerns
- In cooperation with DENR and several national



and foreign development organizations, we were also able to establish a high number of large-scale mangrove reforestation projects all over the province

- In addition, two mangrove nurseries were established within our SYMCOR Project Framework to ensure a flowing supply of mangrove seedlings to these undertakings

The Coastal Resource Management (CRM) initiative in Negros Oriental started in 1978 when the entire coral reef area of Apo Island, Dauin was declared a marine reserve with fish sanctuary protected under municipal ordinance and managed by the island community, with support from the LGU of Dauin and Silliman University.

The Nearshore Fisheries Component of the Central Visayas Regional Project (CVRP-I) initiated a Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CB-CRM) program in 1988. It was designed to raise the income and living standard of the small fishermen and rehabilitate, conserve and manage the coastal resources.

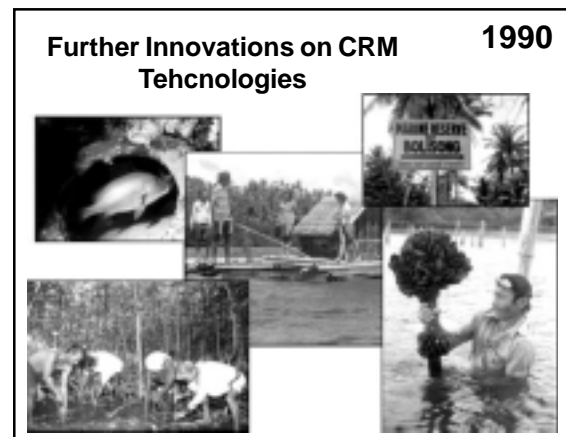
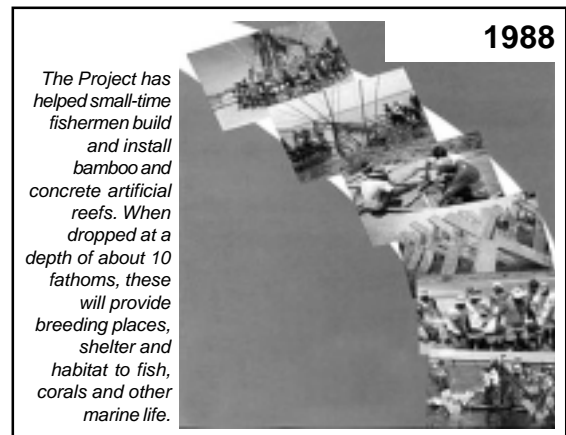
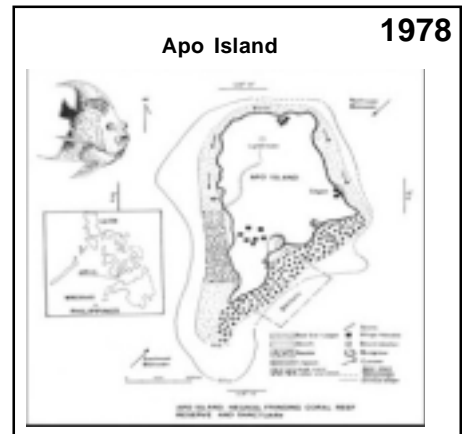
Strategies/Projects implemented in the Bayawan and Bindoy pilot sites were:

- coral reef management with fish sanctuaries
- installation of concrete artificial reefs (ARs) and fish attracting device made of horizontal bamboo rafts
- mangrove reforestation using bakhaw (*Rhizophora*)
- mariculture (oyster, dalo-dalo shells)
- seaweed farming (*Eucheuma*)

The Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM) Program was started by the Provincial Resource Management Committee (PRMC) within the scope of CVRP. Its aim was to improve environmental conditions, alleviate poverty and increase the real income of the artisanal fishermen, marginal farmers and forest occupants.

- ARs made of used tires instead of concrete
- Mangrove reforestation with bakhaw but only in sites suitable for *Rhizophora*
- Vertical fish attracting device
- Mariculture (green mussels, *Eucheuma*, siganid)
- Community organizing activities were intensified, with COs assigned in all project sites

In 1992, the CVRP was phased-out and its pilot sites were turned over to the provincial government. The latter sustained the PRMC which evolved into the Negros Oriental Resource Management Office (NEGORMO)



The Nearshore Fisheries Project of the province was sustained and expanded by the Resource Management Division (RMD) under the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO).

In 1993, a very intensive Fish Catch Monitoring Program was initiated by the RMD with technical assistance from the German Development Service (DED/GDS).

In the same year, the project “Establishment of Marine Reserves in Negros Oriental (EMRINO)” began with support from the European Union (EU), the German Development Service (DED/GDS) and the Center for Establishment of Marine Reserve in Negros Oriental (CEMRINO).

To further enhance the knowledge and awareness of fisherfolks and coastal communities and generate commitment for protection, conservation and management, Marine Ecology Seminars were conducted for coastal communities, members of fishermen’s association and Health & Science Teachers.

As an offshoot of the seminars for teachers, an enriched Curriculum in Marine Ecology for students in Grade 5 and 6 was developed in cooperation with DECS.

The year 1996 was another good year for Negros Oriental. The USAID-funded Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) was started and the project enhanced our CRM efforts and helped us strengthen our community organizations particularly in the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations.

The project also helped local communities in coming up with much needed management tools that could improve management of their coastal resources. It also improved working relationships among concerned agencies and offices.

The “Synergistic Management of Coastal Resources” (SYMCOR) project framework was started in 1999. This project is based on the tripartite concept involving government organizations, non-government organizations and the target groups themselves. Its core proponents are the ENRMD, the non-government organization Saint Catherine Family Helper Project, Inc. (SCFHPI), the German Government (through DED, GTZ), and MISEREOR.

We are where we are now in CRM because of partners who have worked with us. All these years, at different times and frequency, we enjoyed the cooperation and support of the following: DENR, DA-BFAR, DECS, DED, USAID, PNP, Coast Guard, SU Marine Laboratory, St. Catherine Family Helper Project, Inc., Ting Matiao Foundation and the local government units (LGUs) of our municipalities and barangays.

Various activities have been and are still being done as we, together with our partners, assist the municipalities and cities in the monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs:

- capability-building activities with financial and technical assistance from program partners;
- comprehensive presentation of results to our target groups in the case of fish catch monitoring and underwater surveys;
- close coordination and linkaging with concerned agencies and/or offices;
- facilitating the active involvement of LGU officials and the community in every step of the CRM process including the evaluation of their own accomplishments using their Municipal Coastal Data Base;

- providing technical information and assistance to our Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMC) projects and/or activities;
- assessment of coastal ecosystems suitable for Marine Protected Areas and regular monitoring of, and community feedback on biophysical parameters affecting MPA management

The CB-ICRM Partners in Negros Oriental intensely contribute to environmental education and ensure public acceptance of its project activities through public hearings, marine ecology seminars, workshops and political lobbying. Participatory environmental education is provided to all members of the target groups including women and children.

TV and radio broadcasts further intensify the educational impact on the entire population of Negros Oriental.

Additional seminars, workshops, and conferences like the annual Visayas Fisherfolk Symposium ensure the exchange of information even beyond the borders of our province.

Several members of senate and congress as well as numerous high-ranking representatives from national line agencies have already attended.

Our Fish-Catch Monitoring (FCM) Program is a very intensive participatory program conducted to analyze the impact of our activities on fish populations in Negros Oriental.

A very intensive and regular Participatory Fish-Catch Monitoring Program is conducted to analyze the impact of our activities on fish populations in Negros Oriental.

The enormous amount of data (more than 73,000 individual catches) acquired over 4 years during the Fish-Catch Monitoring has been compiled and analyzed. A comprehensive presentation and analysis software is published on CD-ROM.

We also assisted in the development and production of Ecological Survey Manuals. The standardized Aquanaut Underwater Survey Method is applied to analyze fauna and flora along our coastline.

Data output from Aquanaut Underwater Ecoanalysis ready for presentation to target groups and stakeholders.

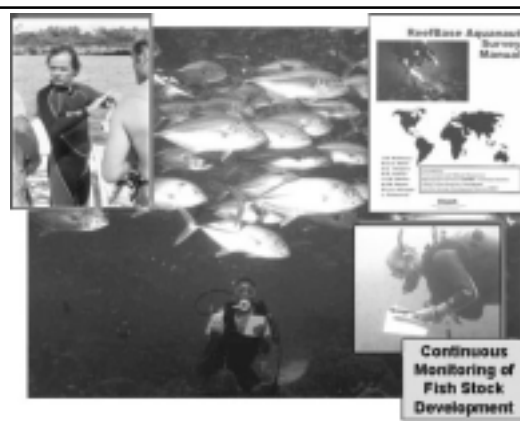
Environmental Education



Seminars, Workshops and Conferences with Target Groups



Participatory Fish-Catch Monitoring



Continuous underwater visual fish censuses provide additional monitoring information essential for a reliable assessment of our marine environment and resources.

This monitoring tool is of particular importance at Marine Reserve sites or close to them since fishing is prohibited and thus data collection via our Fish-Catch Monitoring Program is impossible.

Equally intensive participatory mangrove ecosystem analyses complete our set of monitoring and evaluation tools. During the last two years, Negros Oriental has strongly intensified its mangrove reforestation efforts, particularly within the Project Framework SYMCOR or Synergetic Management of Coastal Resources (SYMCOR).

The very special approach is that all reforestations are “close-to-natural” meaning a long-term re-establishment of the natural ecological (botanical) composition of the mangrove ecosystems is targeted

The target groups and stakeholders are the ones gathering the data.

Intensive mangrove monitoring seminars as well as mangrove nursery management seminars enable them to participate in this important task.

Our coastal target groups also participate in the collection of seeds and seedlings for our reforestations as well as for restocking of our mangrove nurseries.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is essential for our success because it helps us:

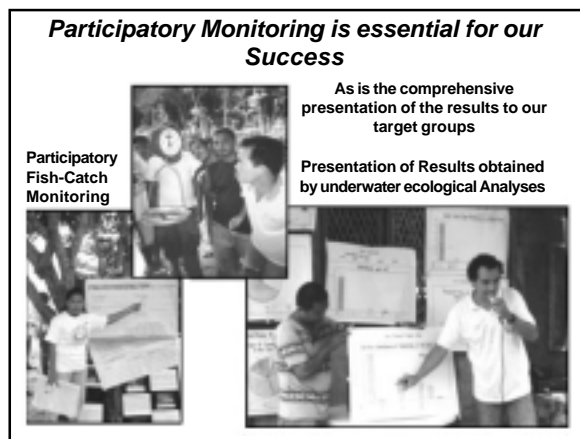
- assess impacts of CRM plans and programs on biophysical and socio-economic conditions in the area
- identify areas for improvement in directions and strategies;
- determine the degree to which planned interventions are being implemented and are working;
- strengthen community support;
- estimate returns on investments in CRM

Impacts of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation:

- enhanced knowledge on CRM and increased awareness, commitment and support from local officials;
- stronger and more active participation not only of fisherfolks, but also the other members of the community as well;
- improved, functional linkages among government agencies/offices, NGOs, the academe and the communities;
- heightened awareness of the general public on the need to protect and properly manage our resources and stronger involvement of the community in protection efforts.

Other facilitating factors:

- Active participation and support of municipal and city officials
- Very active participation of the community



- Continuing information/education campaign (group discussions, feedback sessions with target groups, etc.)
- Sustained conduct of CRM-related trainings/workshops
- Continuous aquanaut reef surveys and monitoring of fish stock parallel to fish catch monitoring
- Resource allocation for CRM by LGUs and financial assistance from program partners
- Technical interventions based on the need of communities (CRMP is currently assisting us in the conduct of MPA management planning workshops in selected sites to further develop the POs' capability in resource appreciation and management)

Issues & Lessons Learned:

- Not all LGUs are keen on getting CRM-certified
- Some LGUs have other priorities
- Others get discouraged when they get to Level 1 only despite collaborative efforts, CRM allocation and very active community participation.
- LGUs need more assistance in the practical application of CRM theories, M&E methodologies
- LGUs still need to be capacitated in participatory underwater monitoring in terms of equipment, technical skills, data analyses and finances.

The Province will continue to support municipal LGUs by:

- providing technical assistance in data analyses
- conducting trainings
- providing platforms for information exchange among LGUs as well as with external groups like line agencies, the NGO-sector, the scientific community, and LGUs outside our province
- establishing a Provincial CRM Information Center
- continuous monitoring and evaluation of municipal coastal resource management plans through close linkages between the provincial and Municipal CRM Technical Working Groups (TWG)



Future perspective: Emerging issues and themes for CRM in the Philippines

Dr. Alan T. White

Deputy Chief of Party, Coastal Resource Management Project

Why manage coastal resources in the Philippines?

- Threatened food security
 - 50% of dietary protein for the nation (70% in rural areas) comes from marine products
- National economic loss
 - Economic benefits from coastal resources in 1996 estimated at \$3.5 billion, or 17% GDP
 - Economic losses from coastal resource degradation estimated at \$0.5 billion per year
- Global priorities
 - Marine biodiversity conservation
 - Global climate change

The Philippine comparative advantage for CRM

- CRM best practices known, tested, being replicated
- High degree of awareness and support of coastal communities in CRM
- Local governance system in place for the delivery of basic services

Fisherfolk support for LGU CRM

Percent of fisherfolk who would strongly or very strongly support:

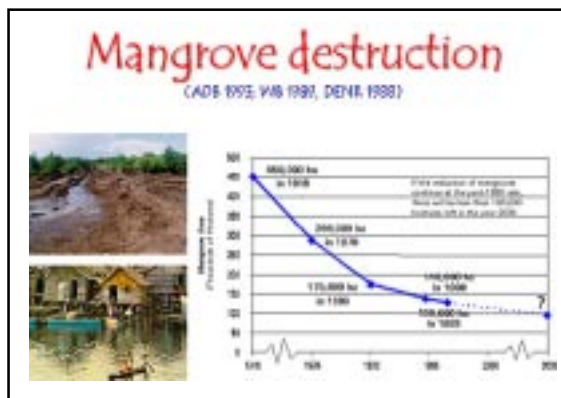
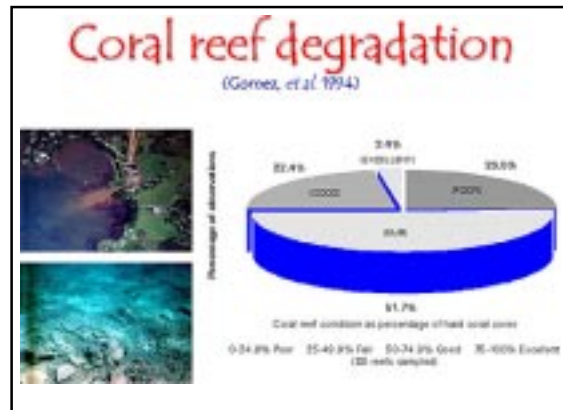
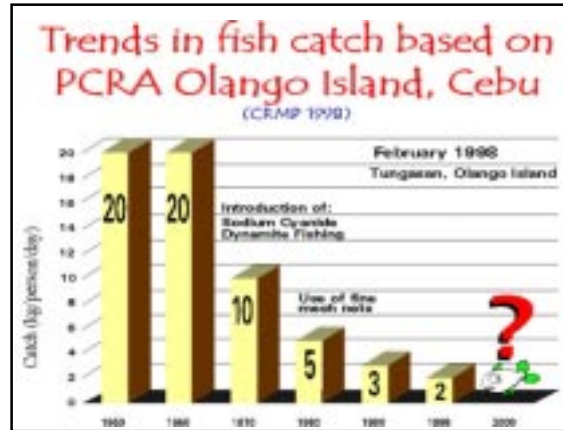
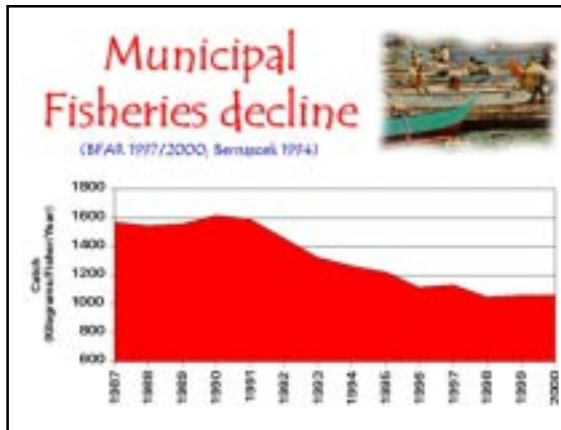
- Banning the use of compressors: 76%
- Heavily penalizing illegal fishers: 71%
- Establishing marine sanctuaries: 71%
- Delineating municipal waters: 68%
- Limiting the use of fish aggregating devices: 60%
- Establishing catch ceiling: 50%

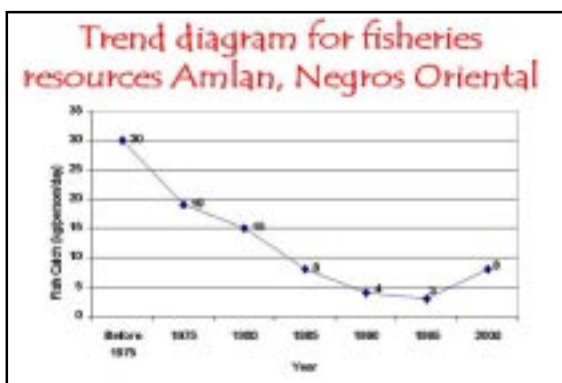
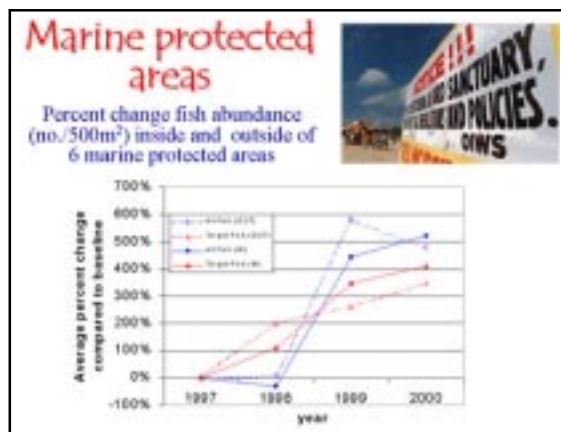
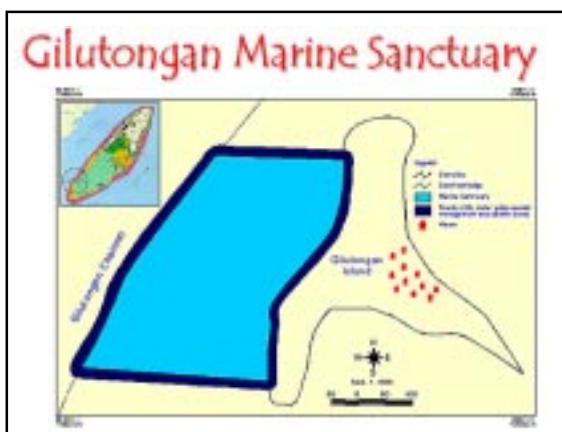
Threats to local CRM

- Economic development decisions are based on faulty cost-benefit analyses because coastal resources are always undervalued both economically and ecologically
- Inconsistency and conflicting goals and objectives between national and local plans and actions for CRM
- Institutional memory loss and lack of continuity of CRM programs between political terms

Forces and trends

- Issues are not going away but are better understood
- Evidence of overexploitation is still growing but not all policy makers get it!
- Limiting access to marine resources is essential
- Communities, government and private sector must work together
- Coastal conservation is complex and requires integrated solutions
- Participatory assessments and municipal planning, MPAs, *bantay dagat* can indeed work
- Population growth and poverty do not make it easier

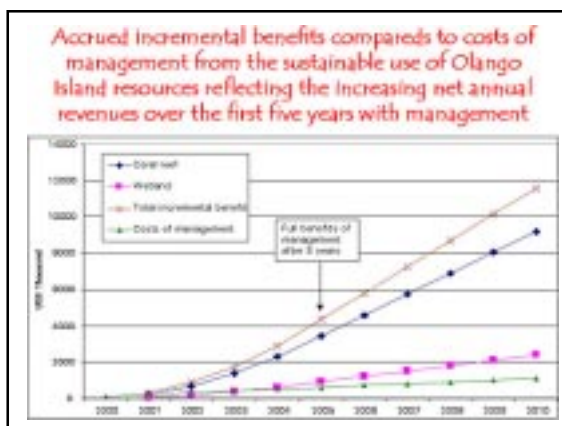




Obstacles to Local CRM

1997 Coastal Mayors Survey (n=243 mayors)

Obstacles to Local CRM	Percent of Respondents
Lack of trained staff in CRM	81
Inadequate funding for CRM	74
Lack of integrated planning and implementation	67
Low participation level by community in CRM	52
Unclear legal jurisdiction over resources	43



synthesis



By Hon. Rodolfo Del Rosario

Governor, Davao del Norte

President, League of Provinces in the Philippines

First and foremost, allow me to congratulate the organizers of this very worthwhile activity, the DENR, the CRMP, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). I would also like to commend the seven (7) provinces, led by their dynamic and hard-working Governors, in taking time and effort to share with us their inspiring success stories in Coastal Resource Management (CRM). I am proud to be part of this Provincial CRM Festival, which served as an effective vehicle in

showcasing the best practices in coastal resource management of the various provinces, and in effect imparting valuable knowledge, information and lessons which will help not only the local chief executives, but all stakeholders in this program to vigorously work for its sustainability.

As I listened to the presentations of our eloquent speakers, I took note of certain significant observations. First, the issues and concerns relative to coastal resource management are quite similar; the presenters made mention of rampant illegal fishing activities, coastal resource degradation, lack of community awareness and intrusion of commercial fishing into municipal waters. The problems identified knew no boundary and it would thrive until and unless we do something to arrest it, head on. That is where the significance of the chief executive's political will comes in, as succinctly pointed out earlier, by Gov. Antonio Kho. I dare challenge not only the Governors present here today, but as well as other local officials to do their share in effectively implementing CRM projects and activities regardless of the numerous obstacles that comes our way. Second, I saw the crucial role played by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Management Office in addressing the gaps in coastal resource management. Although the creation of this office would entail additional administrative cost for the provinces, I daresay that the creation of such office would bring more gains than losses for all of us who believe in the program. Institutionalizing a mechanism that will ensure the sustainability and continuity of CRM through the creation of a permanent office is such a small price to pay for the benefits that we will reap in the process. Lastly, I would like to highlight the importance of partnership and inter-agency collaboration to successfully implement CRM initiatives at the local level. The local government units could not simply do it alone, the intervention and assistance of concerned national government agencies, particularly; the DENR is indispensable, same thing with other sectors involved like the USAID, which provides financial as well as technical assistance.

As I listened to the presentations of our eloquent speakers, I took note of certain significant observations.

EMERGING ROLE OF THE PROVINCES

- **Development of framework for implementation of CRM in the municipalities and cities.** With this framework, municipalities and cities are guided in the implementation of plans and programs, as shown in the provinces of Davao del Sur and Sarangani
- **Setting strong legal framework provides institutional mechanisms at the provincial level to provide strategic technical assistance to municipalities and cities,** such as law enforcement, database management, planning, education and training, as shown in Bohol and Masbate. Moreover, political will of the provincial government is an essential element to succeed in our catalytic role in CRM
- **Inter-agency collaboration and partnership is paramount to a successful, effective and efficient implementation of CRM.** The provincial government plays a critical role in coordinating various initiatives from private sector and national government agencies so that we will be consistent with the legal and development framework set by respective provinces, as shown by the experience of the seven provinces who made their presentations today.
- **The province can be a host to inter-LGU collaboration** necessary for the development and management of large bay ecosystems such as Sarangani Bay.
- **Efforts to manage the coastal and marine ecosystem do not only translate to productivity but also add value to other resource-dependent industries,** such as tourism, as exemplified in Palawan. With this management strategy, the province can build niches for which the province will be known.
- **Most development interventions often neglect the critical role of monitoring and evaluation in management.** Negros Oriental shows how important this function is in the overall framework of coastal resource management. By taking the facilitative role in monitoring and evaluation and in hosting the municipal coastal database, the province can show the coastal environment status rarely being considered in the environmental development planning and management.

CHALLENGES:

1. **Limited funding is a recognized problem in development programs.** Though resources are limited in general, it should not deter provinces from initiating its technical assistance and coordinative role. The challenge is for provinces to strengthen our absorptive capacity, not only for financial aid, but, more importantly, for technical assistance that will improve our capacity and optimize our strategic role as service provider to our constituent municipal and city LGUs.
2. **Funding will always be a constraint.** The key is prioritization of issues and problems. By identifying our priorities, we can focus funding on the most urgent, most strategic and most critical concerns to address the brewing coastal crisis in our respective provinces.
3. **The provinces and the national government should work hand-in-hand,** not compete, in assisting municipalities and cities, and the communities in

their resource management initiatives. We have seen from this forum just how strategic the Province can be as a conduit for technical and financial assistance to municipal and city LGUs in CRM. We enjoin our partners in the national government to channel their resources and services through, or at least coordinate with the provincial government. We hope the creation of the DENR's Coastal and Marine Management Office will provide the mechanism for such coordination and cooperation between DENR and the Provinces to happen. We also hope a similar mechanism can be installed to allow better coordination and collaboration between provinces and other national government agencies such as BFAR, DILG, and PNP in law enforcement and other related CRM interventions.

As President of the League of Provinces, I propose that a Sharing Session similar to this one, be conducted, with LPP, CRMP and USAID as partners in sponsoring such activity. We will enjoin the active participation of sixty-five (65) coastal provinces for them see and hear the best practices worthy of duplication in their respective areas, relative to Coastal Resource Management. I will see to it that this Sharing Session on CRM will take place in the soonest time possible, as a commitment on my part in propagating the vital importance and significance of this program corollary to our vision of a well-rounded governance at the local level.

reactions

The panel of reactors was composed of:

Hon. Salvacion Perez, Governor, Antique

Hon. Elena Palma-Gil, Governor, Davao Oriental

Hon. Eleandro Madrona, Governor, Romblon

Hon. Julius Caesar Herrera, Vice Governor, Bohol/President, League of Vice Governors of the Philippines

Hon. Perpetuo Ylagan, Representative, Lone District of Romblon

The governor reactors noted on-going CRM programs in their respective provinces. Among these were:

1. Political unity has been a key factor in the success of CRM program in the province of Romblon, which has poured more than Php6 million into its CRM program, starting in 1999 under then Governor (now Congressman) Perpetuo Ylagan, who remains a strong advocate of CRM). Coastal law enforcement is a priority, with the province purchasing a cellular phone unit for each of its Bantay Dagat members to improve the ability to communicate with each other.
2. In Antique, CRM started in 1994 in one town, Libertad, and within two years spread to three neighboring municipalities (Pandan, Sebaste, and Culasi). Consequently, the four towns established an inter-LGU management area called LIPASECU (an acronym derived from the first two letters of the name of each municipality), which has become the center of the CRM movement in the province. The Governor noted Masbate's experience in enacting a Provincial Environment Code, which she said Antique would like to emulate.
3. In Davao Oriental, several CRM activities have been ongoing for a number of years now, with the provincial government taking an active



The panel of reactors: From left, Romblon Gov. Eleandro Madrona, Davao Oriental Gov. Elena Palma-Gil, Antique Gov. Salvacion Perez, Romblon (Lone) Rep. Perpetuo Ylagan, Davao del Norte Gov. Rodolfo del Rosario, and League of Vice Governors and Bohol Vice Gov. Julius Caesar Herrera

role and leadership to encourage municipalities to sustain their CRM efforts. The Governor expressed her administration's commitment to assist in the delineation of her province's municipal waters.

Bohol Vice Governor Herrera, representing the League of Vice Governors of the Philippines, said his province has a long history of working with CRMP, and recalled that, "during our initial meetings, not one governor attended." He noted the presence of at least nine governors in the audience, indicating support from the provincial government for CRM. He also noted that:

1. In the past, provincial governors were "hesitant" to openly support CRM for fear that it would jeopardize their political career. In Bohol during the last elections, the mortality rate among mayors who supported CRM and strictly enforced fishery laws was about 30 percent.
2. Bohol's experience shows that the governor can be "shielded" from any backlash of coastal law enforcement efforts by the creation of coastal law enforcement councils (CLECs). With the CLECs taking the lead, the governor and other political leaders need not be at the frontline and can support coastal law enforcement behind the scene.
3. The provincial government of Bohol believes that the protection of the natural heritage is as important as industrial development to the socio-economic well-being of residents.

Congressman Perpetuo Ylagan, representative of the Lone District of Romblon said that many members of the House of Representatives are not supportive of the DENR Administrative Order No. 17-2001, which provides the guidelines for the delineation and delimitation of municipal waters in the Philippines. He suggested that provinces form a panel that will advocate CRM in Congress, and push for financial assistance from Congress. In Romblon, he said, the provincial government's effort to curb illegal fishing was supported by many groups, but funding was a major constraint. Often, the PNP (Philippine National Police) was unable to respond to reports of illegal fishing because they had no gas money. He said a proposal in the Omnibus Amendment to the Local Government Code of 1991 for municipal waters to be included in the computation of the internal revenue allotment is currently being considered.

response from national government agencies

Dir. Jeremias Dolino

Regional Executive Director

Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region 11

The presentations we just heard from our partners from the provincial LGUs have clearly demonstrated the growing advocacy for coastal resource management across the country – at a level where the primary responsibility of resource management is intrinsically attached – the LGU level. At this point, I'm sure we need no further convincing that indeed, if we talk about coastal resource management, the best and most effective managers there are – are the local government units.

The DENR had piloted six provinces in 1996 for the implementation of its Coastal Resource Management Project – Davao del Sur, Sarangani, Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Palawan. These were the six pilot areas seen to facilitate the acceptance of CRM as a basic LGU service. Today, as highlighted by the presentations of the governors of the six provinces, proofs have been shown of how the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems has been recognized as indispensable to holistic local governance.

In 1995, only 10 out of the 29 LGUs in the CRMP six learning areas nationwide had allocated funding for CRM, or had adopted CRM as a form of basic LGU service. Today, all the 29 LGUs, including the 67 LGU's in the expansion areas, are all allocating budget for CRM activities.

And not only are these LGUs allocating budget for CRM activities, they now have functional Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and Management Councils (FARMC's) and have either drafted or adopted CRM plans and initiated two or more CRM best practices that would qualify them for consideration to CRM level 1 certification. The latter had been exemplified by the municipalities of Hagonoy in Davao del Sur and Inabanga in Bohol Province where a Level 1 Certification Status has been granted by the Regional CRM Certification Committees.

Being a government agency mandated to protect and conserve our coastal environment, DENR shall continue to find ways to play its role of being partner to the LGUs, foremost in providing technical assistance, training, planning and in monitoring and in evaluating the LGUs performance in the delivery of basic services towards improving the conditions of their coastal resources.

In the case of CRMP, we have continued to formulate mechanisms in recognizing the efforts of our partner LGUs. We have developed a system that would monitor and evaluate CRM initiatives at the local government level,

which we call the Municipal Coastal Database (MCD). This serves as the basis of the participatory monitoring and evaluation system where LGUs evaluate their own performance and submit results for external evaluation and validation by a multi-sectoral provincial and regional committees. These committees, created under the CRM Certification System, issue CRM certification levels to LGUs and promote them to funding institutions with programmatic or funding windows for CRM plans and programs.

To better carry out the CRM functions of the Department, the DENR yesterday has issued an Administrative Order creating the Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) that would institutionalize functions of CEP and CRMP in a major program that builds on CRMP approaches and results-oriented framework. This would strengthen the capability of the DENR in providing technical assistance to other LGUs.

The DENR believes that all LGUs DO share its vision for sustainable coastal resource management. It is just a matter of showing the how-to's and introducing adoptable measures to those who have not started, and continuing to provide technical assistance to those who already have advanced CRM programs, to be able to collectively conserve and protect what's left with our marine and coastal resources.

So, as I congratulate the provincial and municipal LGUs represented here today for having taken a big leap towards sound CRM implementation, I also encourage you to welcome and even encourage the possibilities for your initiatives to be replicated in other areas in the country. Remember that beyond looking at our municipal waters as the immediate priority for conservation, we should also show concern on the over-all conditions of our nation's natural resources.

Dir. Corazon Corrales

Regional Director, Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Region 7

With the passage of Republic Act No. 8550, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources has been reconstituted as a line bureau, so free again. RA 8550 says that the municipal local government unit has the jurisdiction over municipal waters, and responsibility for the conservation of coastal resources. Under this new regime and scheme of total partnership with LGUs, NGOs and the academe, I am very sure that we are not going to fail.

I was asked to react to today's presentations by giving a statement of support. Over and over again, whenever I get the chance to talk to LGUs, I tell them, you have my 101 percent support. The question is therefore not what BFAR, especially in Region 7, should have done, but what we should continue doing. We have been there for LGUs for a long time. We will continue to train deputy wardens, give and support trainings on scientific examination of fish caught by dynamite and cyanide, sea-borne patrols, and market denial for fish caught by illegal means, and provide logistics for LGUs and incentives for fisheries technicians. We are providing CRM-certified municipalities in Region 7 one GPS unit as a form of assistance in their coastal law enforcement effort. We have established a CRM office at BFAR-7. We are developing livelihood projects, including land-based projects, to reduce fishing pressure. We are assisting municipalities in the preparation of project feasibility studies. We have a modern fish examination laboratory in the region, and we can assist municipalities in examining samples of fish and other aquatic species, for the red tide toxin and other diseases, for example, or to determine if the fish sample was caught by cyanide or dynamite.

BFAR, of course cannot do it alone, so let us continue to work together, for in union there is strength.

Dir. Roberto Abejero

Director, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Region 7

I am impressed by the presentations and the reactions of the governors. I wish there could also be a sharing of experiences at the barangay level, which is where the stakeholders are.

Some of you have pointed out the many constraints that LGUs face in CRM – lack of resources, lack of capability, weak law enforcement, lack of participation at the local level. I believe all these can be addressed by the appropriate interventions, such as advocacy and training. DILG can support you in this. We have a training program on local legislation and are prepared to conduct trainings in the areas covered by CRMP. We can also assist in terms of increasing stakeholders' involvement in the CRM process, and in law enforcement. As you know, the PNP (Philippine National Police) is under the DILG. I will bring up your concerns during our next meeting with them. Of course, law enforcement requires close coordination with LGUs. As you know, LGUs are subject to certain performance indicators, including law enforcement. We're going to help the governors call the attention of the mayors along this line.

open forum

The following comments and questions were raised during the 15-minute open forum that followed the presentations, reactions, and response from national government agencies:

1. A delegate from Antique wanted to know about the “impact” of the Provincial Environment Code of Masbate, saying his province wants to enact its own Provincial Environment Code, following the Masbate model. Governor Kho said he would provide Antique a copy of the Code so they could study it more closely.
2. A delegate from Surigao del Sur commented that the Coastal and Marine Management Office has been created under the DENR, but it appears to have the same functions as BFAR. CRMP Policy Advisor Abbie Trinidad conceded that BFAR, which is under the DA, and CMMO, which is under DENR, appear to have some overlapping functions, but noted that there have been initiatives, such as a recent Joint Memorandum Order issued jointly by DA and DENR, to clarify the roles of the two agencies and what the two agencies can do collaboratively with respect to CRM. The basic principle, she said, is that CRM is essentially under DENR, while fisheries management is primarily a function of BFAR.
3. Masbate Governor Antonio T. Kho inquired if the proposal to include municipal waters in the computation of the IRA has been endorsed by the LPP. Congressman Perpetuo Ylagan of Romblon said the proposal has been endorsed by several governors but that it has faced resistance from provinces that do not have coastal waters. He said he is now proposing that a legislation be passed so that provinces can implement a municipal water taxation scheme, similar to the road tax, that will allow them to generate revenues that can be funneled to LGUs to finance the enforcement of municipal waters.
4. Governor Kho presented two suggestions:
 - a. The Leagues should adopt a resolution endorsing the proposed amendment and request Congress to allocate funds for CRM
 - b. LGUs should be encouraged to set up their own funds from which they can draw counterpart funding or equity for donor-assisted CRM projects.

ANNEX A: list of participants

USAID

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Leila Peralta, Program Manager

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Rhodora Pon-an, Cons. on Admin Affairs
Jose Rene Duldoco, ENRO

BOHOL

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Hernani Duco, SP Chair
Ben Baruiz

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Erwin Rommel Dolumbal
Mercy Teves, Chief, ERD
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PALAWAN

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Antonio Alvarez, Board Member
Romeo Cabungcal, Chair, Provincial CRM
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Nelson Salvador, Cluster Head, OPA
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Eleandro Madrona, Governor
Ronnie Fortu, SP Chair on Env
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Don John Morgado, SP
Nicasio Ramos, Mayor, Cajidiocan
Leo Machon, Chief of Staff
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Lamech Vestido
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Herminigildo Cabangon, Provincial LAC
Sharon Aljo

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Connie Gestopa, LGOO 7

DA-BFAR

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Rosario Farrarons, IEC Specialist
Ella Melendez, Admin Mgr
Katerina Cerence
Jessie Floren
Ralph Omega
Mario Gasalatan
Litty Morales
Sheryl Tesch
Michael Ocaña
Caridad Balisacan

MEDIA

Liberty Pinili, Sun Star Daily
Ruel Rosillo, Sun Star Daily
Pepe Sollano, DYLA/Freeman
Archie Monterola, Manila Bulletin
Lino Parone, Cebu Daily News

ANNEX B: acronyms

ARED	– Assistant Regional Executive Director
ASEC	– Assistant Secretary
BEMO	– Bohol Environmental Management Office
BFAR	– Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CBRMP	– Community-Based Resource Management Project
CDS	– Community Development Specialist
CMMO	– Coastal and Marine Management Office
CO/CD	– Community Organizing/Community Development
COP	– Chief of Party
CRM	– coastal resource management
CRMP	– Coastal Resource Management Project
DA	– Department of Agriculture
DA-BFAR-7	– Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Region 7
DAO	– DENR Administrative Order
DENR	– Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-11	– Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region 11
DILG	– Department of the Interior and Local Government
DILG-7	– Department of the Interior and Local Government Region 7
DOF	– Department of Finance
ELAC	– Environmental Legal Assistance Center
ENRO	– Environment and Natural Resource Office
ERD	– Environment Research and Development
ERDS	– Environment Research and Development Section
FRMP	– Fisheries Resource Management Project
GPS	– global positioning system
HEA	– Head Executive Assistant
IEC	– Information, Education and Communication
IRA	– internal revenue allotment
JICA	– Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAC	– Learning Area Coordinator
LEAP	– Legal Environmental Assistance Program
LGOO	– Local Government Operations Officer
LGU	– local government unit
LMP	– League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LPP	– League of Provinces in the Philippines
NGO	– non-governmental organization
OIC	– officer in charge
OPA	– Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
PANIF-TF	– Provincial Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force
PBSP	– Philippine Business for Social Progress
PCAMRD	– Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development
PCSD	– Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PENRO	– Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Officer
PEO	– Provincial Environment Officer
PMO	– Project Management Office
POEM	– Provincial Office on Environment and Natural Resource Management
PPDC	– Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
PPDO	– Provincial Planning and Development Office
RA	– Republic Act
RED	– Regional Executive Director
SEED	– Socio-Economic Empowerment Development Project
SMICZMP	– Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project
SP	– Sangguniang Panlalawigan
USAID	– United States Agency for International Development